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"GARDEN and FARM", *Incorporated with Green's Fruit Grower, May 15th, 1902.*



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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1903.

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Healthy Homes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
George B. Griffith.

The subsoil beneath a house, according to the best rules for securing healthy houses, should be naturally dry, or it should be made dry by land draining. The ground floor of a house should not be below the level of the land, street or road outside. A site excavated on the side of a hill, or steep bank, is liable to be dangerous, as external ventilation may be defective, and the subsoil water from above may soak toward and beneath such houses. Ash-pits, and cess-pools, if at the back, must also taint such basements. The subsoil within every basement should have a layer of concrete over it, and there should be full ventilation. Cess-pools, cess-pits, sink holes, or drains should not be formed nor be retained within house basements. The ground around dwelling-houses should be paved, flagged, asphalted, covered with concrete or be graveled. House eaves should be guttered and spouted. Swill tubs should not, for obvious reasons, be near doors or windows. Pigstyes should ever be kept at a distance; and, where pigs are raised, there should be rigid cleanliness. In many papers on sanitary questions it is stoutly maintained that improperly keeping pigs has caused more human sickness and destroyed more life than all the battles our country has been ever engaged in. Garden plants should, of course, be in order, and be properly cultivated.

Many houses, from the mansion to the cottage, are unwholesome for some of the following reasons. Damp and unventilated basements. Cess-pools and foul drains within the basement. Rotten timber in floors and skirtings and tainted wall-papers. Kitchen sinks in improper places and unventilated. The writer recalls the death of five members of one family in southern New Hampshire on a physician's written testimony, caused by a sink drain improperly placed. Water closets in improper places and unventilated. Water cisterns and pumps in improper spots, supplying contaminated water. Houses are also unwholesome from accumulated dirt, carelessness and personal neglect. As when rooms are not sufficiently cleansed, carpets are left down too long and rarely or never swept, windows are seldom opened, dirty beds are unmade and shrouded by dirty hangings, wardrobes and clothes closets are dirty, and nooks, corners and shelves are never dusted. In the great city of London, according to Robert Rawlinson, in his letters on sanitary themes, much of the fatal results where people are prostrated especially during the hot season in that metropolis, can be directly traced to the non-observance of ordinary care in these matters.

Do not build on heaps of rubbish, fillings in with cess-pool refuse, chemical waste, or on swampy ground which cannot be drained. Thousands of houses have been so placed, and are now being so placed in the suburbs of our towns and large cities. A bed of concrete over the site of cottages will vastly modify otherwise objectionable posit-

ions, but, indeed, a bed of concrete should be used in all cases.

To ventilate stairs and passages, open the staircase or passage window, or both, by drawing down the top sash several inches in summer, one or more inches in winter, and in some cases screw the sash fast, so that these windows must be open all the year round; if there is a skylight above the staircase, let there be ventilation here which cannot be closed. The result will be improved health to the family. Pay no attention to any casual remark, "How cold your staircase is!" Let the ladies put on an extra shawl.

Schools, as a rule, are very defectively ventilated, though of late years more attention has been paid to this matter. Ordinary flat-ceilinged rooms are totally unfit for public schools. The space should be open up to the roof-ridge, and this should be louvered. Nurseries and children's rooms should be permanently ventilated. Dormitories for children's rooms should have ample ventilation; clothe the children warmly, cover the beds warmly, prevent direct draughts, and the cool air will not injure.

Diseases of Filth.—"I am convinced that smallpox, scarlatina, and diphtheria can originate spontaneously," says Melical Brief. "I have seen each one of them originate spontaneously. They are essentially diseases of filth. The reason smallpox rages more in the winter than in the summer is because the poor and ignorant and filthy collect together in large crowds in tenement houses, without any ventilation, to keep warm; some specific germs (we know not what) glory in the conditions, and take on a new evolution and become smallpox germs of a very poisonous, contagious nature, which will give the disease to even clean, tidy people. The best way to stamp out the disease is to see that every house is properly ventilated and cleansed. For although vaccination will render a person immune a short time, the aforesaid filthy mode of living will in a very short time render the person mune to the disease again, while the clean and tidy will remain immune much longer than the filthy and unventilated."

H. T. Patrick says, if you wish never to be nervous, live with reason, have a purpose in life and work for it, play joyously, strive not for the unattainable, never regret the unalterable, be not annoyed by trifles, aim to attain neither great knowledge nor great riches, but unlimited common sense, be not self-centered, but love the good and thy neighbor as thyself. The time to start such an ideal life is in early childhood. Two capital errors in the training of children are deplored by the author—(1) leading children into pleasures and duties beyond their years and (2) magnifying their importance in the family and in society. It is quite as dangerous to give to children the pleasures of adults as to require of them the labors of the mature.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

Indigestion.—Mix carbolic acid, six drops, tincture of gelseninum, glycerine, wine of calcicum, tincture of camphorated opium, one-half fluid ounce of each, simple syrup one fluid ounce. Take one teaspoonful before each meal.

"There is a reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers there grow between."

The Need of Sleep.—Sleeplessness is not an affliction of early life. The young of the human species are like the animals. They compose themselves and close the eyes in sleep as a matter of course. The baby sleeps more than two-thirds of the time, the child one-half of the time, the adult eight hours out of the twenty-four. Habit and advancing years lessen this amount to five or six hours, or even less. True insomnia is a serious condition seldom met with except in cases of exhaustion from disease, or from nervous prostration. Many people think that they do not sleep, when in reality they get much more than "forty winks" in the night. A wakeful night now and then is not injurious to one, but rather beneficial; the same as it is well for one to be abstemious now and then in regard to food.

Certainly sleep is a necessity, and it must be had at some price. What, then, is the coin which will purchase it? Drugs are uncertain in their effects, often dangerous to the individual, and should not be taken except under medical advice, and even then the possibility of forming a drug habit should ever be kept in mind. Oftentimes one does not sleep because the air in the bedroom is not fresh. Some are very fearful of night air, but it is not injurious. A draught should be avoided. The bed clothing should be adapted to the temperature of the room. If the room is warm, let it be very light, and when it is cold increase the number of blankets. It has been recommended in case of sleeplessness to get out of bed and souse the head, neck and hands in cold water. Often insomnia is occasioned by lack of food, and many have obtained sleep by eating something just before attempting it—such as a glass of warm milk, or a cup of cocoa with a biscuit.—Grace Peckham Murray, M. D., in Collier's Weekly.

About two months ago he stepped on a piece of broken glass, sustaining an ugly cut in his right heel. The wound was bandaged, and, although the boy complained of feeling sick, but little was thought of the wound until three weeks later, when symptoms of lockjaw appeared. Dr. McKaig was called in, and confirmed the suspicions of the boy's parents. The physician immediately took the lad under treatment, injecting phenol in the spine five or six times a day. The treatment was kept up for several weeks, it is said, with the result that the boy has been entirely restored to his normal condition.

Dr. McKaig regards young Payne's case as a most remarkable one. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people who are affected with lockjaw, he said, fail to recover. Dr. McKaig regards the boy's cure as a great victory for the phenol method, and says that, although it is not as well known as the anti-toxin cure, it is used by Italian investigators.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Taking Salts.—The best way to take salts is to use just enough water to dissolve them completely. Have a second glass full of water. Drink two large swallows of water, then take the salts quickly, drink the remainder of the water in the other glass and the salts will not be tasted.

Ivy Poisoning.—A simple and effectual remedy for ivy poisoning is said to be sweet spirits of nitre. Bathe the affected parts two or three times during the day and the next morning scarcely any trace of the poison will remain.

Bites and stings are common misfortunes. The bite of a dog even when the animal is perfectly healthy is attended with some alarm. Physicians say that a healthy dog that snaps only in a moment of irritation will not cause serious trouble. But there is always the doubt to make one uncomfortable. When there is reason to suspect madness the wound should be sucked and then cauterized with a red hot iron or stick caustic; the latter is much the easier and is said to be just as efficient. After cauterizing, the wound should be dressed as any other burn. Baking soda made in a solution is very good to dress the wound. This latter is also very soothing for stings, though the remedy always at hand is equally good—saliva and earth mixed into a paste. Snake bites are especially to be dreaded, as the action of the virus from a venomous snake is so very rapid that help unless almost instant is likely to be too late. Sucking the puncture is recommended by medical works, although it is attended by some danger. If the saliva is instantly rejected the result may be all that is desired. Liquor is usually given for snake bites because the action of the virus is to paralyze the nerve center. Ammonia should be injected into the blood if there is any means at hand to do so. It would pay a family living in the country where venomous reptiles abound to keep a hypodermic syringe for this purpose alone.—National Stockman.

Pulmonary Complaints.—Ichthylol has frequently been employed in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with gratifying results. Administer it diluted with an equal quantity of water in doses of five to twenty drops thrice daily in wine or black coffee as a vehicle after meals. Ichthylol is perfectly non-toxic and is not injurious to the digestive organs. The appetite is likely improved under the use of this remedy. Annoying night-sweats are relieved, the cough quieted and fever reduced. Ichthylol may be recommended as an efficient substitute for creosote and its derivatives in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Hay Fever.—Several thousand people of Colorado have just been going through the torments of the damned with the regular attack of hay fever or rose cold when they might just as well have escaped by using a new remedy called boro-benzol, the discovery of Charles T. Clark, for several years treasurer of Jefferson county. It is a douche composed of boracic acid, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, menthol, thymol, the oil of eucalyptus, witchhazel, chloride of sodium and glycerine.

Fruit-Medicine.—The writer of this is one of a family of nine children who were reared without a single doctor bill. Is this not an argument in favor of fruit as medicine? Children should have access to all the good, ripe fruit they want. I would suggest planting a small berry patch near the house just for the children, giving them permission to go there and help themselves whenever they choose.

When Making Calls.—In finishing a call bear in mind that a thing "if 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly." When you've decided that it's time to go, "stand not upon the order of your going," but go—and don't prolong the operation. Don't fancy that it's flattering to your hostess to dawdle at every stage of the exit.

The Apple Tree.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jonathan R. Marsh.

One favor more I'll ask of you before I die, my son; I feel my breath fast going and my life will soon be done. You've promised me to keep the farm and till it while you live. There's many a father hasn't a place as good as this to give. You've promised not to forget your mother's loving prayer. That you might lead a life of Heaven and meet your parents there. May God reward you, if you lead a life of honest toil. For there's none that's more honest than tilling of the soil. The bread you earn by honest work is sweeter far than what the wicked buy with blood which is most dearly bought. And now I'll make one more request, you'll grant it for my sake: To let me die out yonder, where the apple blossoms shake. Their boon of fragrance down upon the waving grass and flowers, For this is where you and I have spent so many happy hours. When twilight fell upon the world, beneath its shade we'd rest, And then you'd close your weary eyes in sleep upon my breast. And now that life is passing fast, I pray you take me there, That I may see the blossoms fair and breathe the fragrant air. And when I'm dead you'll put o'er me some blossoms pink and fair— They'll tell you that I'll know it not, but I will see and care. When I'm gone you'll bury me in the grave-yard on the hill, And the flowers on my grave will waver in the breezes still. You'll never kill the apple tree, you'll always let it grow, That up across the church-yard graves its scent may ever blow.

Tallman Sweeting Apple.—I have this day, April 14th, opened a barrel of Tallman Sweeting apples, grown at Green's fruit farm. I find this fruit in perfect condition and yet the barrel has not been in cold storage, but has received ordinary treatment. This proves that Tallman Sweeting is one of the longest keeping sweet apples. This variety has long been a favorite with the public. There is no sweet apple so frequently called for at the nurseries as Tallman Sweeting. Baked sweet apples are desired by a large majority of the human family and this variety is desirable for this purpose. While there are other apples more juicy and more tender, and more desirable for eating out of hand during early winter, Tallman Sweeting is keenly relished in April and May when other sweet apples are out of the market. While this apple is not so juicy and tender as might be desired, the flesh is firm, rich and sweet. It is a good shipper. As I opened this barrel, I said to myself that the fruit looked much like Swaar as it lay in the barrel. It has about the same tint of yellow and the apples are about the same medium size. A peculiarity of this apple is that it has a brownish line running across one side from stalk to apex. With us, this variety is a good grower, is hardy, very productive and the fruit is uniformly fair and marketable. There is a vast difference in varieties of apples in this regard. Some varieties of apples give fruit that is uneven in appearance, some being small, others large, some uneven in shape, etc. It is desirable to plant varieties like Tallman Sweeting that are uniformly fair and marketable.

Not long since it was our good pleasure to visit a farm where thousands of eggs are produced annually and chickens are sold by the hundred. All the credit is given to the woman who manages the business and most of the work is done by the men folks. Nothing is desired by the manager that is not provided by the other part of the house. The result is that the business is a success financially and otherwise. We were informed that there was no time in the year when they did not have fresh eggs there. Large numbers are sent out for incubating purposes early in the season before the hens are laying on many other farms. Ample quarters are provided for the fowls and they are kept clean. The fowls are pure-bred and all of one breed. When looking for breeders the cheapest are not sought, but the best.

New blood should be introduced regularly into every flock. It is better to purchase from some good, reliable breeder who keeps his birds separate and with a reputation back of what he sells. It is poor economy to keep hens after they are two years old; that is, they should be sold before moulting season after they are two years old, unless they are exceptionally good ones and have proven themselves good breeders.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower asks how apple trees should be pruned at the time they are planted. My method is to cut off all branches but three or four and to cut these branches back more than one-half of their full length. This cutting back of the branches of trees when they are being planted is very important, but is often neglected.



RURAL TOPICS

Set the early broodies.

Begin now your war on lice. Keep a record of each hatch. Never set a hen with scaly legs. Pulletts are unreliable as setters. A wild hen will have wild chicks. Neglected chicks will be stunted. Set each hen in an apartment alone. When the chick droops look for lice. Dust the hen well before setting her. Make this the banner year for chicks. Keep the coops and nests clean. Be sure to set the hen in a warm place. Keep small grit constantly within reach. See that the chicks are supplied with grit. Clean up the nests if the hens beset them. The fresher the egg the better the hatch.

There are no positive non-setting breeds.

Sprinkle insect powder in the nests every week.

Leave the hen with her young so long as she clucks.

Set Strawberries Early. People that are intending to set out new strawberry beds this spring should not neglect to send at once for their plants with instructions that they be forwarded as soon as the time approaches for putting them into the ground, says Farmer's Review. Every year a great many people neglect till very late the ordering of their strawberry plants. We have seen plants arrive with not only the blossoms on them, but with small green strawberries among the foliage. The plant had already expended much energy in the development of root, which energy was lost when the plant was removed from its native bed.

A new process for drying fruit and vegetables—already in use for drying hops—consists in drawing air through a gridwork of steam pipes into a chamber below the slotted floor holding the materials to be dried. Absorption of sulphurous gases is avoided, while burning is impossible. In a test at Worcester, England, samples of carrots, potatoes, sliced and shredded apples, and other fruits and vegetables, were kept at temperatures of 90 degrees to 100 degrees for six hours, reaching the ordinary commercial state of dryness. The cost of working being small, it is expected that an important new industry will soon develop in England.

Scratch for Food.—There is a continued clamor every spring to know why eggs do not hatch better, says Country Gentleman. Eggs from fat hens, inactive hens and idle, lazy hens will not hatch well. If you hope to have early chicks you must make all your fowls scratch and dig all day long for small or broken grain. The active exercise works off the fat, imparts vigor to their organs and adds materially to the egg production and fertility.

Priceless Things.—No acre is so well appreciated as the one the owner rescued from a swamp; no tree so interesting as the one he helped his father plant; no house so homelike as the one planned by man and wife and cleared of mortgage after a hard pull, says American Cultivator. These works are the children of the farmer's brain and muscle, and why should he put a price on them? Happy the man who can prove by soil and trees and buildings that he has done something to make the world a better place to live in, and something that when he is gone will do his memory credit.

Many a man has planted an orchard, fewer have taken proper care of the trees until old enough to bear and fewer still have followed it up, making it a part of their life work to see that the trees are kept in perfect health and do not exhaust themselves before they reach what ought to be their prime. It has been stated by a prominent nurseryman, one who has given the matter long and careful attention, that not one-tenth of the trees which are set out in the orchard ever live to bear a full crop of fruit through neglect or ignorance of the planter.

The Plymouth Rocks.—This family is without doubt the most extensively bred one in America—indeed, we believe that one variety of this family, the Barred, exceeds in number any half-dozen other varieties combined, writes T. E. Orr, in National Stockman and Farmer. In point of origin the Barred variety comes

first, it being now nearly 40 years since their merits began to be heralded all over the country by their original producers and fanciers in New England. As to their origin we need not here go into detail, suffice to say that more of the original blood can be traced to the Black Javas than to any other source. From this origin two tendencies still assert themselves: First, length of body. While not so long in the body as the Javas, they are still naturally a bird of good length, more than medium, and this characteristic should be maintained. If the Plymouth Rock in shape and size is something different from nearly all other varieties, it is a bird with a large frame, capable of carrying a large amount of flesh.

Uses of Turpentine.—Did you ever stop to think how many uses turpentine has, and that you cannot afford to be without a large bottle full in the pantry? For croup, cold, sore throat in any form, it has no equal, especially when mixed with lard or vaseline to prevent blistering. Often a severe cold may be cured by rubbing the chest and throat with a mixture of turpentine and lard. Or still another way is to wring flannel cloths out of hot water and turpentine.

In cases of colds, burns and cuts turpentine, if applied immediately, will prevent soreness. It will remove paint from clothing when everything else fails, drive away moths and ants from chests and closets, and in cleaning woodwork and windows it considerably lightens the task.—Nebraska "Farmer."

Food and Health.—Vigorous human and animal health and strength require pure air and sunlight, nutritious food, proper removal of excreta, sound sleep, and muscular exercise, says Professor Lazenby in Ohio Farmer. The stomach needs three meals a day; the lungs, 20,000. Food forms the material of the body, repairs its wastes, gives warmth and force or energy. Science teaches that all energy comes primarily from the sun. It is stored up in wood, coal, petroleum, natural gas, which are transformed by combustion into light, heat, steam and electrical power. It is stored up also in the protein, fat and carbohydrates of our foods, changed by digestion into animal tissues and into heat and power of brain, nerve and muscle. Food, then, may be defined as, whatever by mastication and digestion builds tissues, repairs their wastes, and produces force or energy; and the best foods are those which are most healthful and most economical. Much talk about the relation of diet to health is both foolish and hurtful, because it teaches or implies that our bodies are in such wretched condition as to require constant tinkering, and that self medication is a duty. What is needed is common sense and moderation in the choice and quantity of wholesome foods.

Near Stockton, California, there is one farm containing 1,700 acres planted entirely to asparagus. The product of this farm goes all over the United States and Europe. At first a small plantation was set out, but this was increased rapidly as experience and good judgment dictated. The land is peat land, and alluvial soil. This is following up a specialty with vengeance, and teaches that the value of asparagus as a healthful food is appreciated.

Lend money and you borrow trouble. Few women have the humor to understand a funny story; none to tell it.

The Garden of Eden was good enough until Eve got a secret which she had to go out to tell.

An optimist is a man who can be fooled into thinking a 5-cent cigar cost the man who gave it to him a quarter.—New York Press.

Lowell B. Judson, a graduate of Harvard and for two years a special student in horticulture at the Michigan Agricultural college, has been appointed horticulturist of the Idaho university and station.

He—Will you be my wife?

She—Why—er—this is so sudden.

He—Will you marry me to-morrow?

She—Really, this is quite a surprise.

Why are you in such a hurry?

He—My salary won't stand for a long engagement, see?—Chicago "News."

"Censure and criticism never hurt anybody. If false, they cannot harm you, and if true, they show a man his weak points."—Gladstone.

Welcome Springtime.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur J. Reed.

When springtime, with its garb of green, Returns to us again, The rippling brook and laughing rill Join in a sweet refrain.

The happy birds within the trees Their joyous anthems sing; And every living creature doth Welcome back the spring.

Trees and shrubs and creeping vines Are doing all they can To cheer our minds, inspire our hopes, The great Creator's plan.

All nature sings a glad spring song, It floats upon the breeze, And causes us to join in tune With buds and birds and bees.

Shall We Educate the Farm Boy?

William C. Sprague, editor of "The American Boy," says in Farm and Fireside:

I, for one, do not dare answer "no;" but the question sets me thinking, and may I hope it sets you doing the same. Shall we, indeed, educate the farm boy? If so, how far, in what direction, by what means, for what?

For what shall we educate the farm boy? A hundred thousand farmer fathers answer in no uncertain voice, "For the farm." A million men of the workshop and the marts of trade echo the answer, "Yes, for the farm. Don't send them to us. Keep them in the free air of God's green country." But what say the boys themselves? A multitude answer, "For anything; but above all, give us education," while another great multitude look up from their toil with a vague, wondering, ambitionless gaze, and answer not at all.

The question "For what?" must be answered in every home by the boy and his parents after nicely weighing all the thousand and one conditions that surround the boy and carefully studying the boy himself. It will not do to say, "This boy was born on a farm, and therefore educate him for the farm—keep him on the farm." Common sense would dictate that we educate him for that which God intended him, and it is not so hard to determine this as men suppose if we set about it right. But if everything in and about the boy marks him for the farm, then what? Well, the question of education for this boy resolves itself into the subordinate questions, How? Where? To what extent?

Professor Vincent, of the Chicago University, says that if he wanted to make a blacksmith of his boy he would send him to college; but we haven't yet heard from the boy. Blacksmithing is honorable; but if when a boy has gone through college and got an insight into the great world of knowledge he has no ambition in lines of work higher than that of blacksmithing, there is something wrong with the boy.

J. H. Hale Rises to Speak.

J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, spoke at length on "Orcharding as a Life Work." Everyone's life work, he said, should, if possible, be both profitable and pleasurable. Among many lines of work orcharding certainly gave the better promise of both. Opportunities therein are greater now than ever before. The demand for fruit is yearly increasing at a faster rate than population. He could remember the time when Hartford, Conn., with 40,000 inhabitants, had only one fruit dealer and only two men in the county grew strawberries. A sale of six bushels of berries in one day was an event. Now, with 80,000 population, 200 dealers sell 800 to 1,000 bushels daily. Handsome fruit is always in demand.

Now look at this fact: All over the West and South orchards of tremendous extent are being planted and the owners thereof expect to send the best of their fruit to Northern and Eastern markets. We who are here ought to wake up to our opportunities. Those planters have no special favored conditions over us. My conditions in Connecticut are better than in Georgia. For production the opportunity is here. We can make more money off a smaller area. A leading Chicago dealer told me he would rather have fruit from the Hudson River valley if growers would give it the attention that Western growers do theirs.

The nearness of markets is a great factor. By telephone you can learn the market conditions of the day and pick to meet the wants of the consumer. As to location, start where you are; locate near home. You can do just as well and enjoy the old home surroundings and friendships. You want to live as well as make money, and the best life is in or near the old home. Grow the fruits that you like to care for. It is what we put into our hearts into that brings the reward. Doubtless the apple is the best fruit to grow, for it is always wanted.

Trust no one whom you have done a favor; trust not yourself if any man has done you one.

Reputation Begets Confidence

If a manufacturing company of established reputation and high standing makes a positive statement in regard to their products and offers to demonstrate the truth of that statement to your satisfaction, is it not worth while to investigate it?

Bradley's Standard Fertilizers

represent the combined skill and experience of all the men who have made this industry a success; hence they are the best. They are produced by the best known methods to ensure uniformity in standard and condition; hence they are always reliable. They contain the proper proportion of plant food elements necessary for the full maturing of each crop; hence they are the most economical. The company is financially the strongest fertilizer company in the world; hence its name is the best possible guarantee of its products. Call on our local agent, or write us for descriptive pamphlet.

BRADLEY FERTILIZER WORKS, BOSTON.

Offices, 92 State Street.

Good Cheer Department.

The Farmer Boy.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by C. T. Lewis.

The farmer boy is the boy for me,
With his rustic air and mirthful glee,
His cheeks aglow with the rose's hue,
His fair brow kissed by the morning's dew,
His laughter partakes of the rippling stream,

Life seems to him a pleasing dream;
His eye flashes the tints of the sky above,
The true heart responds to the throbs of love.

The farmer boy is the boy for me;
He wins my heart with his innocent glee;
The honest face with the tan of earth,
To be born on the farm is a kingly birth;
He has studied nature's pure open book,

And drank in truth from the murmuring brook.

He has caught the song of the warbling bird,
Thus the plowboy's whistle so often heard.

The farmer boy is the boy for me;
You may call him rustic, blithe and free;

No matter though plain the clothes he wear,

Though in summer he loves his feet to bare;

In touch with nature he's nature's child;

Stern life will tame him, he's not wild;

He'll need the strength he's gathering now,

When the dust of battle is on his brow.

The farmer boy is the boy for me;
Millions cannot purchase a life so free;

To be reared on the farm is wealth untold,

Health is more precious than silver or gold.

The marts of trade, the city's din and strife

Crush freedom and sunshine out of many a life;

The strong trusted men in the busy world to-day

Spent a happy boyhood amid the clover and hay.

Twelve years ago, a man 68 years old died suddenly in my neighborhood and I called to sympathize with the widow in her affliction. A friend happened to be calling at the same time. He was much older than myself. This friend met the widow and extending his hand said, "When thou passeth through the waters, I will be with thee." I said nothing, feeling that the precious promise of our Saviour, given by my friend, was all that could possibly be said. As you suggested in a recent editorial, it seems that the church is no place to extend sympathy to the afflicted. All public places should be avoided for such conferences. If one has anything of this kind to say to an afflicted person, the best place to say it

is at the home of that individual. The following are comforting words:

"Let not your heart be troubled;" "I will not leave thee comfortless;" "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted;" "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away;" "Blessed is the name of the Lord." —W. W. Cole.

Editor's Note—The above suggestions are good and are those that would occur to many people, yet in many instances, when calling upon an afflicted person, the best thing to do is not to speak of the affliction unless the afflicted one first turns to that subject. The fact that you have called soon after an affliction is evidence of itself that your object in calling is to offer your sympathy. In other words, the simple act of calling, at that time, tells its own story. If many people would call upon a lady who has lost a loved husband, and they should all quote Scripture, telling her how great her loss was, or reminding her of it, her grief would be continued or increased instead of being assuaged. If the afflicted appears to be in great distress, the visitor should aim to cheer up and divert her mind from the distressing subject.

Be contented, for without contentment there is no love or friendship, and without these blessings life is, indeed, a hopeless case. Learn to love your books, for there is pleasure, instruction, and friendship in books. Go to church, for the church helps to ease the pains of life. But never be a hypocrite; if you cannot believe in God, believe in your honor. Listen to music, whenever you can, for music charms the mind and fills a man with lofty ideals.

Cheer up! Never want to die. Why, I am twice your age, and over, and I do not want to die. Get out into the world. Work, eat, sleep, read, and talk about the great events of the day, even if you are forced to go among laborers. Take the finest honest work you get, and then be steady, patient, industrious, saving, kind, polite, studious, temperate, ambitious, gentle, loving, strong, honest, courageous and contented.

Be all these, and, when thirty years more have passed away, just notice how young and beautiful the world is, and how young and happy, you are!—John Sherman in Success.

Good Cheer Notes.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." These are words of holy writ and are proved true in many ways. Literally speaking there is no medicine more potent than cheerfulness of spirit. At times the spirits become depressed from various causes and disease attacks the system before we are aware. Let me exemplify this assertion by relating an incident, which happened in the home of a friend. Will give it in her own words.

She said, one morning as I was about my work a younger neighbor came in, answering my cheerful greeting with a sad goodmorning; seated herself in the proffered easy chair, as though ready to drop with exhaustion. Knowing something of the depressing moods the woman was subject to, I waited for her to make known her errand. She soon partially recovered herself and almost with tears in her voice, began to explain "she had come over in the cool of the morning to see if I would be so kind as to go 'down town' with her, she felt too poorly to trust herself alone." She said she had been failing in health for months, and began to feel she was not long for this world. She could only half do her work and was clear discouraged. The evening before she and her husband had been reading over some papers that had come through the mail. They had described her feelings exactly. It said hundreds of people have these terrible diseases for years without being aware of it. She feared death might come at any time, and what would become of her children. By this time the tears were flowing. They had decided to get the medicine at once, could ill afford the money, but thought as \$5 at one time would purchase six bottles, it would be economy to get the whole and give it a fair trial. I felt indignant. There was a mother of three bright children, who were needing care, a kind husband who was working hard to support his family and needed help and encouragement from his wife, and she going about with that woeful countenance.

But sympathy was soon aroused, as I thought she had recently lost an over-indulgent mother, who had taken care of her family for her, she was ill-filled for the duties which had come upon her, and from shirking her responsibilities she had lost heart and needed judicious mothering. So explaining that I could not leave home that morning, but would

go after dinner, I sent my own maid, Dorothy, over to remain the day with her children, as well as to put her house to rights, as no one know how better than Dorothy.

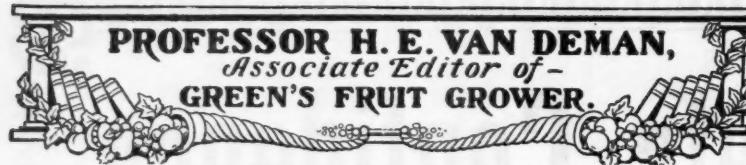
Soon finding time I brought a light lunch and cup of fragrant tea and set down to enjoy it with her. Then getting her on a couch, left her to a pleasant book and restful sleep, while I went on with my work. A pleasant man came in to dinner and with the genial conversation she brightened visibly.

While putting my work to rights after dinner, I was in a study how to prevent her buying the medicine without wounding her sensitive nature. But "all things come to those who wait," for just at this crisis, who should be set down at the door but the very woman who had a heart full of cheer for everyone. She had been an old school friend of mine as well as of the mother of my neighbor. Her's had been a chequered life. She was tenderly reared and educated, had married young, her husband had a fall and was partially paralyzed and an invalid for life. She had cared for him and her sons with not too abundant means. Just before his death her youngest son died with a fever, and soon after followed the death of an older son's wife, who left four small children.

She cheerfully took up the task of caring for the motherless ones, two of these she had brought with her.

We kept our neighbor with us and were soon enjoying ourselves in our own simple way. Unearthing a box of old photographs we were soon laughing at the prim attitudes of ourselves and others. Then an old copied song was found and as I began to hum the old tune, I was joined by the rest, then followed others until an old hymn book came to light, and we at least, were carried away with "rivers of delight." The little ones came in and with piping voices sang for us. After a cozy tea all by ourselves, our pleasant visitor went to her home, and a little later, as I walked down to the gate with my little neighbor, she said she had changed her mind about the medicine. The money would go far towards buying the children school clothes, and she did not really believe she was as bad as she had feared.

I praised her for her new found courage and thought truly a "merry heart doeth good like a medicine," and I will see to it that she has more such enjoyment.—For G. F. G., by Mrs. L. Jennings.



HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Professor Van Deman:—If you were asked to name your favorite apple, not considering quality alone, but for quality and commercial purposes combined, what variety of apple would you select? Also, please state which would be your favorite peach, plum and pear, considering both quality and value for commercial purposes.—P. G. D., Ohio.

Reply:—That would depend very largely on where the trees were to be planted. If it was in New York, the New England states or Canada I would choose Sutton; in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, or Ohio, York Imperial; in the region west of there to Kansas and Nebraska, the Ben Davis or its counterpart, the Gano and Black Ben Davis. On the Pacific Slope Jonathan or Rome Beauty are most desirable, except in a few places where the Yellow Newtown is more profitable than any other apple; and this latter also excels in some locations and lands in Virginia and North Carolina.

The Elberta peach is the one variety above all others for general purposes in nearly all parts of the country.

The plum question is difficult to decide. There is no one variety that is generally suitable. In the Northeastern states and Canada the Grand Duke is one of the best. In the prairie states Wyant, which is of the hardiest native species, is far more suitable and in many of the Central states Abundance takes the lead for general purposes. On the Pacific slope the Fellenberg is the most serviceable.

The Bartlett pear is the best for all sections of the country, despite its propensity to blight in some regions.

What kind of soil do you think best calculated for apples? What kind best calculated for peaches? What kind for pears, also for plums? I have on my farm clay soil, sandy soil and mucky soil.—David Jones, New York.

Reply:—Apple trees do well on almost any soil that will grow ordinary farm crops, but a limestone clay loam is the best of all. Pear trees flourish on clay and sandy soil about equally well. Peach and plum trees prefer sandy or shaly soils, but will succeed on clay lands too. Always avoid mucky lands for all kinds of fruit trees. It is quite safe to conclude that any location or field where corn and wheat make good crops will be suitable for the fruits mentioned and almost any others.

What do you think of the chances of securing a profitable apple orchard in a rocky field that cannot be plowed? The soil is fertile and there are places among the rocks where the soil is deep.—R. E. B., Pa.

Reply:—There are some as good orchards in rocky soil as any that can be found but they are very difficult to keep in good condition, because tillage is often almost an entirely impossibility. If the trees are well mulched and all grass and weeds frequently mowed and allowed to remain on the ground there is no good reason why they should not flourish. It will be profitable to use some coarse manure as a mulch near the trees.

What is your favorite fruit for orchard purposes? If planting yourself would you plant apples, peaches, pears, plums or grapes, or do you prefer the small fruits?—A. J. D., New York.

Reply:—The kind of fruit to grow for profit depends very largely on the markets to be supplied and the character of the soil and climate at command. There is, perhaps, more lasting profit in a good apple orchard than in any other kind of fruit growing, but the berries will yield quicker returns, grapes next and peaches and plums a little later. Dwarf pear trees begin to pay at five years from setting and standards several years later, except the Kieffer. It is well to grow several kinds of fruits and have something coming in every year; for if one kind fails it is not likely that they all will do so.

H. B. H., of Ohio, wants to know why some dwarf pear trees fail to form as good union with the quince stock as with others. Also, would it be advisable to plant standard pear trees in such a way as to replace the dwarf trees that break down from time to time by storms; and finally to take the entire area of the orchard.

Reply:—The reason that some pear trees unite with the quince better than others is because of the natural differences in their wood growth.

It would be well to lay out the orchard in such a way as to have standard pear trees about every twenty or twenty-five feet apart and set them all in within the next few years, so that they will be of even size. The other spaces may be filled with dwarf trees, to serve until the standards need all the room.

A reader, J. Neal, of Illinois, is troubled by the borers injuring his apple trees at the collar and wants to know what to do.

Reply:—To dig them out is the surest and the only practicable way to keep the Round Headed Apple Tree Borer out of the trees that I know of. With a trowel or hoe dig away the earth from the base of the tree. Examine every part of the bark as far as there are any signs of injury and with a knife cut out all the borers that can be found. Then, with a pliant, springy wire poke into every hole, especially those that extend upwards, and punch the grubs to death. Do this at least every fall and spring, and oftener will pay.

H. E. Van Deman.

The Garden and Orchard.

To that great number of farmers who are amply supplied with good fruit pretty much all the year it is a source of wonderment, no doubt, that there are any who neglect such an important factor in comfortable and healthy living. And yet there are really a great many who seem never to think of fruit, at least to the extent of planting any for their own use, says a writer in *St. Louis Journal of Agriculture*. To any of our readers who have manifested this indifference we want to suggest to try some grapes.

We suggest grapes for several reasons. First, they are easier to attend to than other fruits. They do not take much room, as they may be planted and trained to run on the house or along a fence or over an arbor. They are sure to bear, being not often killed by the frost. They are in great variety, and by planting early, medium and late, they may be had for use from August till December or January. And they are one of the most healthful of all the fruits we have. A few rooted cuttings or plants can be bought very cheap from a nursery and planted with little trouble.

In planting you ought to have a well-drained loam soil, and if it is not well drained it should be made so. Then break up the ground thoroughly and manure with almost any kind of manure that is handy. Stable manure, bone dust, ashes, henhouse manure or chemical fertilizers will all do very well. When your ground is all ready leave it till next spring, and then as soon as the soil is dry and warm set your rooted cuttings or plants. If you are going to have quite a number they should be planted in rows eight feet apart and about the same distance in the row. If planted along a fence or border put them about seven or eight feet apart. Keep them cultivated as you would corn and prune them pretty freely to prevent the making of too much vine.

For house planting the best are, probably, the old reliable Concords, the Warden and Moore's Early and the Niagara, a green or white grape, is good. Those are thrifty kinds that suit almost any latitude or location and seldom fail to bear. In order to make grape growing a success beginners should write to the department of agriculture at Washington for bulletin 156. This gives all the information needed to make it a success. In our own experience we have found grapes the least troublesome to keep in full bearing and the most certain of all the fruits. They ought to be grown on every farm and every member of the family ought to eat them freely.

"When a man has passed his fiftieth year, is unmarried, has no near or dear relatives or friends to whom he is especially attached, when his life, whether in business or in leisure, is methodical and unchanging and when things that divert and give pleasure to others have become a burden—then let him beware of his own mind, for he knows not what trick it may be making ready to play upon him. It is with souls as with animals—starvation and ill-treatment will render even the most gentle of them unmanageable, eccentric and dangerous."

Matinee girls worship the hero because they imagine his love-making stunts are the real thing.

Feeding the Chicks.

"When the chicks are thirty-six hours old they are taken out of the incubators, put in the brooders and given their first feed. This consists of the shells from the incubator rubbed up fine, and stale bread or crumbs moistened with milk. This is given every two and a half hours. After the first day, and for the next three days, the chicks are given in addition to the above, a "Johnny cake," made as follows: Five quarts of corn meal, one quart wheat middlings, one pint beef scraps (or ten eggs) and one tablespoonful of soda; all mixed quite stiff with sour milk or buttermilk, and set in a kettle of boiling water and steamed until thoroughly cooked. This they get once or twice a day. After the fourth day it is fed three times a day, and cracked wheat, rolled oats, and millet seed three times a day until the chicks are four weeks old. Then the food is gradually changed to a mash instead of the Johnny cake, and to whole grain instead of the cracked. The mash is made of corn, oats and wheat, equal parts, ground together five parts of this; wheat bran one quart, beef scraps one pint, the whole mixed stiff with skim milk or hot water. The mash is fed in the morning and at 1 p. m., and whole grain at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. In addition to the above, boiled potatoes are fed every other day from the time the chicks are three days old until they are two weeks old. Hard grit and charcoal are kept before them all the time, so is either fresh water or separator skim milk."

The Delaware station sends out the following formula for spraying peach and plum trees to prevent the rot of fruit: One pound of carbonate of copper in forty gallons of water. Mix the carbonate with water enough to make a paste, then dilute with the required amount of water. This is said to have proven an efficient remedy, is not injurious to the leaf of the tree or the health of those who eat the fruit, and very inexpensive. The time of applying it should be when the fruit is nearly grown, but has not begun to ripen.

Somewhat or other the name of women has been coupled with successful poultry culture until they have become a part of the business, says the Home-stead. Most women like to engage in the poultry business. Some of them are in the business for profit and some for spending money and recreation. Since they do not have the feed to provide for them and they get all the receipts they feel that it is a pretty good thing for them to while away their time at. We have observed that the woman who succeeds best with poultry is that woman who has the best support of her husband or son. Good buildings are provided, plenty of feed is always at hand and some of the "men folks" about the farm look after keeping the house clean and in good repair and feel an interest in the business for the extra egg they get occasionally at a meal when the latter goes to the "right spot." Any farmer's son who is fond of ham and eggs will be willing to do almost anything to keep up the supply of eggs at a time when they are most relished.

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Chicks Dead in the Shell.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Chicks dying is the only thing that prevents 100 per cent. hatches. I can remember back to forty years ago when hens made about the same average as they do now. I can remember a certain gate post that I had for a mark when disposing of the eggs that the hens failed to hatch. Breaking the eggs to see what was in them, was never thought of then, or it is not yet, but when it comes to running incubators, it is a different thing. I have seen people hatch 80 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the fertile eggs and worry over 10 or 20 per cent. dying in the shell, yet the same party would perhaps innocently admit that the incubator did better average work on all the eggs than the hens had.

When 80 per cent. of the fertile eggs hatch and 20 per cent. do not hatch, it is evidence in itself that something is wrong with the 20 per cent. or they would have hatched also. Why not mix in a little cool reasoning in comparing incubators with hens and do away with the unjustified prejudices. Good incubators equal good hens but neither can hatch unhatchable eggs. If all fertile eggs were hatchable, then we would simply waste time in selecting strong, vigorous cockerels and hens. There would be no use nor sense in selecting fresh eggs, neither would freezing or over heating them before they were put in the machine affect them. These are stubborn serious facts and not a single reader of this paper will dispute them, yet many will continue to throw the eggs that the hens can't hatch at the gate post, and make a post mortem examination of the eggs that are left in the incubator, and, still more, they may unconsciously select eggs for the hens, and fill the incubator with most any kind to make up the numbers.

Bowel trouble with little chicks means most anything and Green's Fruit Grower readers must not forget it. They are perhaps a dozen causes and as many preventives, while the real cures are very scarce things. Bowel trouble goes with nearly every little chick ailment, in fact, it is about all the indication that we have of a sick chick. There are other indications with it, such as pegging around "as if on stilts," and drooping wings, and persistent sleeping, but it is very seldom that chicks all without bowel trouble; in fact, there is not much to a bran new chick except the digestive organs.

The causes for bowel trouble in some instances traces back to the weak condition of the flock that layed the eggs, or the care of the eggs before they started to incubate, or the lack of ventilation or the hen setting too close, or not close enough. It might be traced back to several things that affect the vitality of the embryo of the chick. But, the most common cause for bowel trouble, is over heating, or over chilling, either cause is followed by fevers, and chills and bowel trouble. I am convinced that over heating brings it on more often than any other cause. When a chick is overheated and goes through a sweating process it gets sick, has chills, and wants to be mothered just like any other sick baby, and nine times out of ten, we apply more heat, or in other words, we apply more poison.

Little chicks have sleepy nerves on their backs and that if they can get their backs against something, and if the heat generated by their bodies is largely confined to their bodies, they will grow fat in weather that is quite cool without much additional applied heat. The plan of applying heat enough to make the chicks contented without a hover is contrary to the natural make up of the little chicks.

Then I want to speak of the sunshine, "the medicine for all life whether animal or vegetable." I have seen small chicks, and so have you if you are an observing poultry raiser, leave the hen or brooder and bask in the sunshine even when it is quite cool. Sunshine in the chick business is like sunshine in the farming business. Poultry raisers can't make the sunshine but they can have the coops so arranged that the sunshine does them good. A great many recognize the good in sunshine and apply the principle to the brooders. This is a bad plan, the glass that would allow the sunshine

to enter would admit the cold when the sun was not shining.

It is not in line with nature to feed a great deal of soft wet food. Too much of it would affect the digestive organs. The crop is a grinding mill, and the natural foods are small seeds, cut grains, a little grit, and a touch of something that would be a substitute for bugs and worms. Bowel trouble is nearly the whole thing, and 99 per cent. of it is due to other things than the food.—M. M. Johnson, Nebraska.

Poultry Keeping as a Business.

The supposition that there are enormous profits in poultry and that anyone can get rich by investing therein is going to an extreme. It is true that there is a larger profit to be made from poultry, in proportion to the capital invested, than in the majority of pursuits, if given the same care and management, but there are limits to all enterprises and poultry is no exception, truly says P. H. Jacobs in *Mirror and Farmer*. There are many things to be considered and especially at this time of the year. The first thing to do, however, is to build a poultry house. It is wisest to see different poultry houses in operation before building, and thus save a great deal of trouble afterward. The greatest mistakes are made in the beginning, and there is possibly not one who has gone into the poultry business with no experience without regretting his own mode of management and who could not suggest to himself a great many better things to do next year.

The amateur poultryman must learn something about the different breeds of poultry before selecting a particular kind. He should have an object in view. If he desires to make eggs a specialty he should select the breeds which are the best layers. If he wishes chicks and poultry for market he would have to have a very different strain of fowls. The main point to impress upon beginners is that no one breed has all the requisites for laying, table use or as breeders. But by judicious crossing the good qualities of different birds may be blended to produce a chick like the one desired.

Spring Chicken Chatter.

Give the hen with a brood roomy coops and have them face the south. Use board floors early in the season and take the floors out later. Every coop should be rat and rain proof and should be securely fastened every night. A good plan is to have a run made of lath or wire netting for the hen and chicks. This run should be about four feet wide, eight feet long and two feet high. This size run can be made economically with laths, as the height requires just half the length of a lath, as it is best to have sides and ends of laths up and down, and whole laths may be used for the remainder of the run. When the weather is favorable and the chicks have become stronger the hen can have her liberty for a while, but should be confined in the coop at night.

Now is the time—the last opportunity—to get the coops in readiness for the broods. Make all needed repairs, use whitewash on the interiors, seeing that all cracks and crevices are filled. Keep the brood coops in a sunny location. Spring sunshine is a strengthener to young chicks.

A southern slope is the best location. Make little gullies around the upper sides of the coops, so the sudden showers will not flood the coops.

Don't allow chicks with a hen that has scaly legs unless you expect the whole brood to become affected in the same way.

Frequently replenish the water in the dishes and keep the vessels in the shade.

One person should have charge of the chicks. Where there are several to look after them the chicks are sure to suffer.

If it is necessary to use the same ground occupied last year with the brood coops, give it a liberal coat of air-slaked lime.

Don't keep the chicks shut up in a close, dark, badly ventilated coop until 9 or 10 o'clock mornings, waiting for the dew to get off the grass. Keep the hen in the coop and let the chicks have their liberty early.

Regularity in feeding is important, and allow about 10 minutes for chicks to partake of their food, then remove all they leave. Feed on clean, sanded feeding boards or ground swept clean at each feeding time.

Remember, there is no such thing as good or poor luck in chicken raising. So-called "good luck" is the result of proper attention and management; "poor luck" is merely improper handling, wrong feeding methods.—Baltimore "Sun."

Free Unitarian Literature. Apply to Miss STELLA BOARDMAN, 138 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Poultry keepers sometimes seem at a loss to determine whether a broody hen is a sitter or a setter, but in our experience it has more often puzzled us to know whether a cackling hen is a layer or a liar?

Scaly legs in fowls is caused by a microscopic insect or parasite. Dipping in kerosene oil will kill them and cure the malady, but care should be taken to do it early in the day, so the fowl may exercise in the open air until it evaporates. It will then do the fowl no harm.

It is poor policy to use real eggs, fresh or stale, as nest eggs. They are liable to get broken and teach the hens the habit of egg eating. Use artificial nest eggs.

If you will keep the poultry house clean, and provide a proper dust bath, the hens will enjoy making their toilet and keeping their bodies clean and free from vermin.

Never allow a sick fowl to "drink from the same canteen" with the others. The drinking water is the great source of contagion and care should be exercised that it is in no way contaminated.

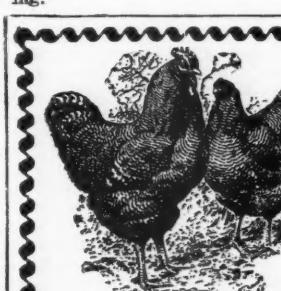
Buying a thoroughbred male is the first step towards improving your flock. By so doing you buy just half the flock in a breeding sense, and next to buying an entire pen this is the best thing to do.—Farming World.

One enterprising woman has made her house an absolute model of comfort and beauty—an object lesson to farmer folk and city people alike, and both come from miles around to see it. She is improving her place in many ways. Valuable timber is carefully guarded; wild fruit trees are being grafted, rare plants are cherished, comfortable benches are placed where specially fine views of the mountains are commanded. Many varieties of wild berries, reindeer moss, curious ground pines and other plants native only in high altitudes add their interest to the place, while massive granite boulders and gleaming quartz ledges add their picturesque charm.

In another part of the state a young woman, who is an amateur artist, has converted an abandoned farm into an all-year-round home of such elegance and proportions as to suggest an English estate. Landscape gardening is a conspicuous feature of her undertaking. She raises cattle, horses and sheep on a considerable scale and goes so far as to have her wool woven into fabrics and designs of her own selection.

The Hen.—The true value of the hen as a wage earner, and her undoubted place in the economical system of this country have never been adequately recognized, says Post Express. The little busy bee, the industrious ant, the restless walking delegate, all these have been assigned to their proper niche in public esteem, but the earnest hen has been left to trudge along, neglected and ridiculed. Yet is she not one of the most conscientious of all the day's workers? How gladly she goes about her work, and with what exultant paean of victory does she hasten to let the world know that duty has been accomplished. These reflections were stimulated by a paragraph from York, Pa., describing what ten affectionate and loyal hens did for their master. In exactly one year they laid 126 dozens of eggs, which brought in a cash profit of \$22. We have listened patiently to the sweet warbling of the nature lover with his Wahba and his Johnnies. Mr. Thomp. Setson, set your notes to a homely lay, and sing us to rest with lyrics of the barnyard biddy.

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Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

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VAN DEMAN PAPERS

BERRY PICKING.

The season for picking berries begins before the first of May in some sections and in others not until June, but it is well to have the plans for the work well made before the time comes to do the work. The matter of packages is one of the greatest importance. It always pays to have those that are neat, clean and of handsome appearance for the berries that are to be sold, whether to special customers in a small way or in the larger markets. Neatness counts in dollars and cents in selling berries anywhere. The orders for boxes and crates should be placed as soon as possible. It is even better to risk a little in the way of overstocking than to run short when the time comes to use them.

It is too late to prevent strawberries from getting dirty for lack of mulching when they begin to ripen, but there can be a saving made by giving strict orders to the pickers to let the really dirty berries remain unpicked or throw them away. They will only spoil the sale of the better ones. A lesson from a dirty, gritty lot of berries should be laid to heart and prevented another year by mulching in the fall, winter or early springtime, that no such thing may occur again.

Another important point in picking berries of any kind is that they should be of even grade. It is better to have two grades if there is much difference in their size, and this is quite apt to be the case with strawberries. A few very large ones make the smaller ones in a box look still smaller. By giving the proper orders to the pickers and then seeing that they are obeyed they can easily put the two sizes in separate boxes as they are picked. Those that are too ripe or not ripe enough should be rejected. The pickers should be impressed with the idea that the berries are intended to be eaten, and try to put in the boxes only such as they should like to eat themselves. For the home market they can be gathered fully ripe, as they will not be damaged by careful handling and a short distance to the consumer; but those for distant market must be sent in such a state of ripeness as will permit that to endure the carriage safely. This is a point that will vary according to the distance and the probable causes of delay or damage. For family use at home none but the very ripest should be picked. And every box that is sold should be alike from top to bottom.

It also pays to give good measure. Compel the pickers to fill the boxes to the full limit. They are usually anxious to give short measure, provided they get full pay for the picking. The consumers are the ones to make the final test of the honesty of the measure, and it is a great satisfaction to them to know that they have not been cheated. They do not object to paying a fair price, if not a big one, for a full box of berries that are as good in the bottom as on top. They will take trouble to find the same kind the next time they wish to buy. It is an old saying that, "A pleased customer is the best advertisement," and surely this is true in the fruit business.

Cancer Cured by Anointing with Oil.

A combination of soothing and balsamic oils has been discovered which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free book to the originators, whose Home Office address is Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

An Interesting Story.

The story of the discovery of Vitae-Ore, the peculiar mineral remedy now being so widely advertised and talked about in the public press, as told by Prof. Theo. Noel, the man whose pick, while delving deep in the hills of the southwest, first brought it to light, is one of great interest to all who read for knowledge and profit. It is given in full detail in the 64-page booklet, "Vitae-Ore," issued free by the Theo. Noel Company of Chicago, whose large advertisement will be found on the second cover page of this issue.

This mineral, a magnetic ORE, is a subtle combination or blending of elements, a formation peculiar to the locality of its discovery, as it has been found no where else, that requires but the addition of hydrogen and oxygen—an addition obtained by mixing the ore with water—to make it a most powerful and effective remedy, as hundreds of the readers of this paper have found it.

The offer made by the company to the subscribers and readers of this paper, is almost as remarkable as the ore itself. They do not ask for cash, but desire each person to use the ore for thirty days' time before paying one cent and none need pay unless positively benefited. The offer, which is headed "You Are to be the Judge," is certainly an original one and can be read and accepted with profit by every ailing person. The company is reliable and will do as they agree.

More than all this, it is right to give good measure and honest grade.

There are many systems of managing the pickers and keeping account with them, and then, there are some berry growers who seem to have almost no system about these matters, but let anyone pick and do the work about as they please, without any means of knowing who is responsible for the bad work. The best plan that I know of is to have a lot of one quart tickets printed, each with a number on them and the numbers should run as high as it is likely there will be pickers at work. There should also be at least as many with each number on as there will be quarts picked in a day as each person may pick. Give each person a number to continue throughout the entire season, and to this person issue as many tickets each morning as are likely to be needed that day. Assign certain rows to each person at the beginning of the picking season and stake and put the number of each picker on it. Tell each one that he or she must work only on the rows that bear his or her number. Try to give equally good or bad rows to each. This will compel all to pick their own rows clean, because the next picking will give the pickers trouble the next time if the work was not done well before. The foreman or grower can also see by the numbers on the stakes who is or is not doing good work, after looking over the rows. Have one of the tickets stuck in the edge of each box as it is filled. When they come up to be examined, counted and packed in the crates it is easy to give credit to each picker on the record book at that time or keep the tickets until he day's work is over and do so then. Any poor work can be seen by examining the boxes and the guilty one dealt with accordingly. It pays to have a penalty for bad and prizes for good picking. This has a wholesome effect on all. Those who persistently do bad work can easily be known and should be dismissed, and in accordance with rules plainly stated at the start.

The pickers may be paid at any time but it is best to keep back a considerable amount until the close of the season, for the purpose of preventing anyone from quitting when the berries become scarce. If thought necessary a contract can be made, and signed by each picker at the beginning that will forfeit the back pay in case of quitting work before the berries are all gathered.

Whatever is done let it be honestly and carefully. Bad berry picking is foolish from any standpoint. It is a waste of the efforts of the year.

H. E. Landenauer.

Reply to a reader of Green's Fruit Grower.—You can make no mistake in applying barn yard manure to any kind of fruit trees or plants. The formula you mention of 4 per cent. nitrogen, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 7 per cent. potash is a good one for a commercial fertilizer. Generally speaking any fertilizer that will be good for corn and wheat will be desirable for fertilizing an orchard. Whatever fertilizer you apply, apply it broadcast over the entire surface of the ground if the trees have been planted twelve years or more. Buckwheat is a good crop to sow on the land for the purpose of subduing grass and other weeds since it makes a rank growth and crowds out weeds and grass. It can be sown any time between April and June. Cowpeas are popular now for this purpose. Cowpeas add more fertility to the soil than buckwheat.—Editor.

Is it Too Late to Plant Trees?

This is the question asked each spring. No, it is not too late. Trees can be planted as late as June 1st with success, also strawberry plants, roses, etc. Remember that trees are dug early and are kept in cold cellars, where they remain dormant. It is advisable to plant as early as possible in spring; but if the work is not done now there is yet time to order of the nurseries, and have the trees sent by express.

"What Shall I Do to be Saved?" is the title of a new book by E. E. Byrum. This is an attractive book, beautifully illustrated which will be helpful to those who are beginning a religious life as well as to others. It will pay you to buy and read this book, after which you should present it to your Sunday school library. Price of book with paper cover, 25 cents, cloth cover, 50 cents. Address the Gospel Trumpet Co., Moundsville, W. Va.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

A girl may strike a man as a pretty miss—and hit him later as an angry wife.

Blossoms and Fruits.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith, New Hampshire.

The most beautiful season of the year is that when the trees of orchard and field are in full bloom; when the apple and cherry are robed in white, with but a faint trimming of pink; when the quince and pear are covered with summer's hoar-frost, and the woods dotted with spots of white—that brief time when Nature puts on her holiday attire. It is not merely show, for the lifeless and barren stalks do not give such beautiful evidences of growth. Nor is it the object and end of plant life, but simply a beautiful and necessary accompaniment of real growth. The steps which God takes in nature are marked at every stage by manifestations of the beautiful; and though there may be varying degrees of grace, point your finger, if you can to any page of God's great picture-book, nature, and show me where it has been marred in His hands.

The blossom is a direct promise of the first fruitage of autumn. It bears as mere accidents the beautiful, many-colored petals; and if we observe our orchard, we will find, after a few days, that the summer zephyrs are sending down a shower of flakes, and soon the ground is covered with this summer snow. But not all of the blossom has fallen. The petals have stored up the air and sunshine; the stamens have fertilized the seed, and these drop off; but the germ remains, still hanging to the twig and directly nourished by the life-blood of the tree, to further develop, under the rich rays of the August sun, into the full-grown fruit. Thus the delicate blossom, while adding to the beauty of the plant, was by no means the end in view, but only a beautiful, necessary accompaniment of God's workings in nature.

Thus we have seen the buds of springtime develop into the blossoms of summer, and if we will but with patience wait for the continued heat of July and August to do its work, we will see the green fruit appear, grow, ripen, lay up its precious store of seeds for the next season, and drop into the bosom of the earth which had nourished it. The tree has given a final proof that God was working through it. This is the final test of its value, the end in view from the beginning, the fulfillment of the promise which was enclosed in the bud. That compactly-arranged envelope would have been nothing, however much we might have admired the order therein displayed; the beautiful flower leaves would have been valueless except in view of the fully-developed fruit. Yet this was in the bud, was in the flower, as truly as it there hangs upon the bough. The great and final proof of God's purpose fulfilled in the tree-life, is the fruitage. We sometimes see a tree which has budded plentifully, but a late, nipping frost has caused it to stop there, with neither leaf nor flower appearing—fit emblem of youthful promise of good unrealized. Again, the bud and leaf appear, and the flower also, but the blast causes it to check its growth there—a failure because the great end which nature designed it to serve has not been realized. No fruit appeared. But when the treasures of autumn have realized the promises of spring and the glory of summer, we say, "Well done!" and see that God has been working through the fruitful tree.

Whether one can afford to pay fifteen cents per bushel for hen manure depends on the condition it is in. It is a rich, nitrogenous manure, and often very useful. Dr. Jordan recommends the use of superphosphate (South Carolina rock, dissolved), either under the roots or for mixing in with the hen manure afterward, especially if the latter is to be kept for any length of time before it is applied to the soil. The plaster in superphosphate will take up and "fix" the ammonia. All organic manures and decaying vegetable matter of any kind promotes the disintegration of the soil, and such manures are always valuable and safe for general uses.

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Trees on the Farm.

One of the most striking features of the present-day scenery of many of the farming districts of our state is the general absence of well-cared-for plantations of shelter and timber trees, says H. Pye in "Agricultural Journal." We are more familiar with the gaunt dead forest giants that stand like mystic sentinels of a glorious past. Farmers! cannot you, who are bound by every tie of gratitude to the trees for their kindly shade during the hot noonday, and to their warm shelter from the cold winter blasts, do something to encourage the growing of them? Your influence at the agricultural societies' meetings and at your conferences would do much to forward the movement. Country teachers instill into the minds of your pupils the love for trees. Do this, and you will encourage them to reflect, and save many from future mental stagnation.

A farmer generally aims at obtaining from his land the best returns possible, but it sometimes happens that portions of his farm are of no agricultural value, and these may be profitably planted with forest trees. In setting out these trees, he will have three objects in view. Firstly, that they may serve as a wind-break for the shelter of his stock; secondly, as a good investment; and, thirdly, as an ornament to his property. The forester has other aims, such as the amelioration of climate and the mitigating of the severity of floods.

The farmer settled on some wide exposed plain, with hot and cold winds sweeping over the land, envies the man whose good fortune enabled him to locate himself in a part of the country where belts of trees shield his stock from the cutting winds of winter and the scorching suns of summer.

Trees are nature's own means of protecting both beasts and birds from storms, and why do we not profit more from so grand a teacher, and apply the knowledge gained to practical account? Where shelter is absent it seems to be the farmer's imperative duty to protect his crops, fruit trees, stock and buildings by planting suitable trees. Only those suitable to the locality and soil should be planted. It is not advisable for farmers to experiment with trees which may afterwards prove totally unsuitable. The forestry department has most likely done some useful work in testing the fitness of trees for the different parts of the state, and so has formed some data to go upon, and which, if published, would arouse a good deal of interest among the farming community. Observations should be made of trees both introduced and native which may be growing in the vicinity, and those that prove suitable to the soil and climate may be planted and grown with success. A tree may serve two or more purposes. It may be useful as a wind-break, and later on may be suitable for timber, or it may be valuable even for firewood. The planting of trees is one of the simplest means the farmer has of beautifying his home, and visitors get a good impression of the place and the country.

The unsatisfactory yields so often obtained are doubtless due to partial self-sterility, found to be a marked characteristic of this variety in the investigations previously referred to, says Agricultural Journal of Victoria. In the following list the behaviour of some of our sorts to their own pollen is given:

Self-sterility in Apples—Much the same conditions have been found to exist in apples as in pears, though as a rule the differences in the behaviour of the varieties as regards fertilization are not so well marked. In apples, for some reason a larger selection is in general found in our orchards, and as they blossom later than the pears, and their flowers are particularly attractive to insects, cross-pollination occurs to a great extent without our knowledge. The inferiority of self-pollinated fruits is even more marked than with pears. In many characteristically self-fertile varieties it is found that fully three-fourths of the crop is cross-pollinated, and the self-fertilized fruits are, as a rule, much smaller, less highly colored, and deficient in seeds. Among those most liable to non-setting through self-sterility may be classed the Rhode Island Greening, Espous Spitzberg, Gravenstein and Northern Spy.

Other Influences—It is commonly said that this or that variety only bears a good crop every second year, though some growers maintain that this is due to faulty pruning. Strictly speaking, the trouble here does not arise from non-setting, but rather from the sparse production of flower-buds. Over bearing in one season certainly tends to diminish the vigor of the tree, which in turn prevents the formation of fruit spurs, and also leads to self-sterility. The absence of flower buds is especially notice-

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able in young peaches and apricots that have the previous year borne crops beyond their capacity to properly mature. Whether this overcropping of young trees tends to intermittent bearing in after years is still an open question, and one worthy of more attention. The common practice of irrigating just after a heavy crop has been removed has its origin mainly in the belief that the vigor of the tree is thereby increased, and the formation of flower buds assisted, and the chances of a good setting the following year improved.

Though we may not hope to control the influence exerted by the weather during the blossoming period, we are still able to prevent non-setting in so far as it is due to the other causes mentioned. It will be readily recognized that the planting of large blocks of single varieties of apples or pears in not a policy to be generally recommended. Though the tendency among those newly entered into the business of fruit-growing is mostly in the direction of planting too many sorts, the opposite policy of restricting the number, is in some instances being carried too far for safety. Where large blocks of one variety exist and are found to do well in all respects save fruiting, a good plan is to graft every third or fourth row to some other kind, as the trouble probably arises from self-sterility. To secure cross-pollination under these circumstances, or in closely planted centres, the keeping of a few hives of bees will prove of great value. Lastly, no measures should be neglected which are likely to produce an even growth from year

to year if satisfactory crops are to be obtained.

The Farm Pond—With a capacity of about one million gallons and full of water now, may be seen on the Oklahoma experiment station farm. It is on a hill in the pasture and gets its water from sod land above it. Water is piped to all of the feed lots, including the hog pasture lots, and flows by gravity to the second floor of the barn. As it runs from the faucets, it is as clear as the average well water and it tastes good. The cost of building the pond and of piping the water for about one-third of a mile was about \$400. Barring unusual accidents, it should cost nothing for repairs, and it doesn't cost a cent to operate. It is possible that in time, the pipes may become clogged with sediment, the fall being so slight that the water does not go through the pipes with sufficient force to keep them clean. But if taken in time when first indications of trouble are noticed, and water is forced through with a force pump, the job of cleaning the pipes will be a small one. This will in all probability not occur in several years.

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Though fame has passed him by;
His name is not high;
He never wrote a book, nor is
He learned in the law,
But earthly glory still is his—
Ten children call him pa."

Put a teaspoonful of vinegar in the water when poaching eggs. It sets the now. Don't send checks for less than white and keeps the eggs in nice shape. \$2.00.

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There are two classes of men in the world—those who make fools of themselves and those who don't have to.

What a delightful old world this would be if all men were as perfect as they think their neighbors should be!

The average man finds it easier to keep his enemies down than to keep his foot friends from getting him down.—Chicago News.

The lava streams from the eruption of Vesuvius in 1858 were so hot twelve years later that steam issued from their cracks and crevices. Those that flowed from Etna in 1787 were found to be steaming hot just below the crust as late as 1840. The volcano Jorullo in Mexico poured forth in 1759 lava that eighty-seven years later gave off columns of steaming vapor. In 1780 it was found that a stick thrust into the crevices instantly ignited, although no discomfort was experienced in walking on the hardened crust.

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Illinois Horticultural Society.

Among the many interesting papers read at the meeting was one on "Peach Cultivation and Pruning." In speaking on this subject, Mr. Doan said, as reported by the New York Tribune: "Never seed down a peach orchard or sow it to grain. It is easy to produce an overgrowth on strong lands. These trees bear tardily and in some cases are not productive. They run to wood. The peach responds most kindly to good culture and makes a rapid growth. We have not used any fertilizer on our trees, as the growth has been very satisfactory. We plant one-year-old trees, topping back from 18 inches to 2 feet, getting our trees headed low. The best growers give attention to cutting out unprofitable wood from the center of the tree. The pruning may be made a thinning process. There is a very general neglect in thinning fruit. The fruit from well-thinned trees usually sells for twice as much as that from those overloaded, and the vigor of the tree is conserved at the same time.

Codling Moths.—Professor John W. Lloyd, of the State University, gave a very interesting talk on "Controlling the Second Brood of Codling Moths." His address abounded with facts and figures, and the results of carefully kept records on different varieties of fruit trees which had been systematically sprayed during the past year. His record showed that where Paris green had been the controlling element there was an excessive dropping of the fruit, and that the stronger mixture in this respect was much worse than the weaker. The excessive dropping from trees sprayed with Paris green was especially noticeable after heavy rains. The injuries caused by caustic action of spraying material collected in the cavity at the stem. As long as no rain occurred no injury was apparent, but the rain seemed to act upon the spraying material in such a way as to render it caustic. Professor Lloyd concluded that arsenate of lead was a far better mixture for spraying when compared with Paris green. Where the arsenate of lead was used a smaller per cent. of the hand-picked fruit was visibly attacked by the Codling moth larva and a smaller per cent. of fruit dropped.

Cover Crops.—Professor Craig, of Cornell University, laid great stress on the necessity of having good cover crops for orchards. He insisted the ground should be tilled and that the idea of fallow ground was a fallacy. The plant life in orchards is imperatively necessary to draw the mineral properties so valuable to the growing crops and also the nitrogen and other ingredients of the soil which can make it profitable for use. Mr. Craig had no objection to clover, especially the Crimson clover when it was left on the ground for mulch. But he especially recommended the growing of vetch, rape, Canadian peas, cow peas, and pointed to instances where buckwheat had been used with good results. In the last instance the buckwheat was used as a covering on the ground to receive the apples to keep them from bruising when taken from the trees, and was finally plowed under. Alfalfa was also recommended. Some pictures of this plant were shown having roots four feet in length, showing its great capacity for drawing the mineral substances from the ground.

Prof. Lazenby's Sayings.

The Dietetic Value of Fruits and of some of our more delicate garden vegetables consists in their crisp and acid juiciness and flavor which makes us have a natural appetite for them and enjoy and digest them, and enjoy also and digest the more concentrated and better balanced foods eaten with them says Prof. W. R. Lazenby in his essay in Ohio Farmer. Most of our foods, as foods, are valuable for the dry matter they contain; our fruits are valuable largely for the acidity, relish and cooling refreshment they furnish. It is a curious fact that as a rule the best fruits are the juiciest, those that contain the most sweetened and flavored acid-water. Our tests of the water content of "nubbin" strawberries, "cull" peaches and "runty" apples prove this. In the finest specimens we have found over 90 per cent.; best peaches (100 to the bushel, \$5 per bushel) containing 92 per cent., and a bushel (400 to the bushel, 70 cents per bushel) containing 84 per cent. of water. The same substantially was true of strawberries.

Flavor adds to the quality of fruit, and flavor is due in part to the organic acids already mentioned, but more largely to certain volatile oils and aromatic ethers which give the delicate characteristic flavor of different varieties. Chemistry and physiology show that when these "fruity" acids, oils and ethers are taken into the body they undergo oxidation which tends to lower the tem-

perature of the blood and thus correct or allay slight feverishness if it exists. Also to keep the organs of secretion and the whole digestive tract in a healthy condition, and, as antiseptics, they tend to prevent disease germs from finding lodgment and developing in the body, and to tone up the debilitated condition of our bodies in the heat of summer. But unripe and over-ripe fruit is unwholesome, fermenting in the stomach and causing painful disorders. Fine, well-ripened fruits are the flowers of edible commodities. They please the eye, gratify the taste and minister to our health; but they have, as already shown, little actual nutritive value and an ill-balanced nutritive ratio.

The proportion of the more important nutrients is so small that much of our fruit has little direct nutritive value, says Professor Lazenby. The strawberry, for example, by our own analyses at Columbus contains about 8 per cent. of carbohydrates, 0.3 of one per cent. of proteins, with practically no fat. Apples, by our analyses, average about 10 per cent. of carbohydrates, 2.5 per cent. of proteins and 0.2 of one per cent. of fats. Now it is estimated by physiologists that a man of average weight at ordinary labor requires, daily, 17.8 ounces of carbohydrates, 4.2 ounces of proteins and 2 ounces of fats. Therefore to get his full ration of carbohydrates he must eat 13 pounds of strawberries or 11 pounds of apples. To get his full ration of proteins he must eat 88 pounds of strawberries or 10 1/2 pounds of apples. The necessary fats could not be got from the strawberries at all, and would require 62 1/4 pounds of apples. That is, the nutritive value of fruits is exceedingly small, though they may be valuable as appetizers and to some extent as food in balancing more concentrated, foods, especially those strong in protein, like lean meats, eggs, oat meal, and most "breakfast foods." But the strongest advocates of "making a meal of strawberries" would hardly want to eat the 88 pounds per day (3 1/3 bushels) needed to give the necessary proteins and then be almost wholly short on fats, and have seven times too much of carbohydrates.

Give Children Honey.

Professor Cook says: "We all know how children long for candy. This longing voices a need, and is another evidence of the necessity of sugar in our diet. . . Children should be given all the honey at each mealtime that they will eat. It is safer; will largely do away with the inordinate longing for candy and other sweets; and in lessening the desire will doubtless diminish the amount of cane sugar eaten. Then if cane sugar does work mischief with health, the harm may be prevented."

Ask the average child whether he will have honey alone on his bread, or butter alone, and almost invariably he will promptly answer, "Honey." Yet seldom are the needs or the tastes of the child properly consulted. The old man craves fat meat; the child loathes it. He wants sweet, not fat. He delights to eat honey; it is a wholesome food for him, and is not expensive. Why should he not have it?

Plant Plums.—Here in Iowa the plum ranks next to the apple in value, and, excepting the cherry, there is no fruit more easily grown. The trees begin to bear much earlier than apple trees, need little or no pruning and are not preyed upon by borers, mice, rabbits, blight or sunscald. The ripening period is so long that fresh fruit may be had for nearly two months each season, and when eaten raw a good plum is almost as good as a peach. Plums make excellent jelly, preserves and butter, and of all fruits they are perhaps the easiest to keep by canning. When all these points are considered it is a wonder that every farm house in Iowa is not supplied with an abundance of this delicious fruit.

Giving and Getting.—One of life's paradoxes is that he who gives gets. The way to success is by surrender. They who are most lavish of their own life are the ones into whose lap the world pours the richest treasures. Thousands of hearts are starving to-day simply because they are stingy. They have withheld themselves, and in the withholding have grown lean and poor. The fat and prosperous soul is the one that is liberal with itself, which offers itself as food and strength to every needy man and cause. There is no secret of greatness like the secret of giving—constant and unspiring giving of self's best.—"Forward."

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Peter Tumbledown's Opinion of Green's Fruit Grower.

Say, Green, just stop your paper; we don't want it in our home; I know that wife has paid it for the next five years to come; Don't believe in wastin' money, I consider that ill spent, For it brings into our household such confounded discontent.

Wife, she wants a bigger garden, And seeds and things a lot; Why, she and daughter Nannie Can't spade all that we have got; Wants to plant a lot of currants And strawberries in between, All this wild and foolish notion Comes, I know, from reading Green.

She believes those fairy stories Of the Loudon and the Gregg, Of the cash that they might bring us, Then she just begins to beg To plow and plant, in some odd corner, We all like them so, with cream, But I tell her hush such nonsense! Nothing but a flighty dream.

They can print to show such beauty, It don't exist outside of books, But wife she sets and reads and reads With awful hungry looks; I don't like to see her worrying— Say, honestly, would you? So I think to stop your paper Is the safest thing to do.

I am a quiet sort of fellow, And I like a quiet home, With a good hot supper waitin' In the kitchen when I come Home from getting all the news, In town, at sales, or stores. When the boys got home from school first And have done up all the chores.

That beats all your paper printin', Temptin' pictures in to boot, There you get the new that happens Turned and twisted just to suit; So I think there's no use wastin' Cash for shrubs, or bush, or tree, And the garden, as we've had it, She can work or let it be.

Mrs. Emma Garber.

Leaving the Farm.—Oftentimes it is true that the old home has been disposed of at a sacrifice, some distant place has been sought that held out, it was thought, very bright inducements, which, when reached, proved a very bad change, and the old home was decided to be very much the best place to live in, says American Cultivator. A young man in this neighborhood was given by his father one hundred acres of good land, free from all incumbrance. Some was covered with pine timber, and some was good plow land. After living on it a few years, he and his wife decided that it would be a great deal better for them to sell out and go to Minnesota. The change was made. After a year or two, there, they were glad to come back here for a while. Michigan was the next place moved to, but this also proved unsatisfactory; so did Virginia. Finally, everything was used up, except a little place of five acres, with poor buildings, and the family are now in Pennsylvania, eking out a living as best they can.

Montmorency is a very large, light-red, long-stemmed cherry, flattened on the ends, flesh more solid than in the Richmond, and of about the same flavor, says J. F. Cecil of Kansas. The tree is a strong, erect and symmetrical grower, and, all points considered, it is with me the hardiest of all. I have found young trees unproductive; but Mr. Bailey, of Cornell, claims it to be a bearer of great crops of fruit, even outdoing the English Morello when in full bearing, which is a year or two later than that variety. He refers to a Mr. Scoon, who considered a crop of eight to ten tons a good one from his 800 trees, and, selling at 5 cents a pound, brings \$1 per tree or \$130 per acre from trees set eight years.

Why Horticulturists Fail.

John Forster, in New York Farmer, gives the following reasons:

Disobeying laws which govern methods and principles, lack of judgment exercised at the right time and disappointment in our fellowmen all cause failure.

We are always seeing and hearing of failures, so it is small wonder that the horticulturist fails now and then. It may be that he neglects to prepare the ground properly, that the ground is too wet when the trees are set out and dries out hard, or that borers are allowed to injure or ruin trees. These things mean failure, and yet failure does not mean that fruit-growing could not be a success.

Strawberry is the first fruit of the season and requires a covering of straw. But if the covering is too heavy the vines will be smothered; if not heavy enough, they will be so tender when uncovered that the bloom will be easily killed. The time of blooming can be controlled somewhat by the removing of the covering.

Sudden changes of atmosphere affect very seriously all berries, and even the grape, apple, peach and pear.

The average fruit-grower has a hatred for birds, whereas he should consider them a blessing. They may eat cherries and berries and bore holes in apples, but they also destroy innumerable slugs and curculio.

The stomach of one woodpecker was found to contain 3,000 ants. If you kill the birds, do away with fertilizer and leave unused the spray pump you are preparing for poor inferior fruit.

Great care can be taken in dealing with tree peddlers, as many times an altogether different plant from the one ordered is delivered.

Many people have failed again and again, until at last they have found their vocation, so a failure does not necessarily mean that one is thoroughly incapable. It is first necessary to find one's work and then completely master it.

Cowbells.—There are not as many cowbells used as there were a half century ago, although the number of cattle have increased says American Cultivator. The smaller pastures, the less danger from wild beasts, and more than all else, the habit of feeding the stock at the stable nights, so that the one who goes for them does not have to hunt the pasture for them, has lessened the need for the bells. The old-style bell was but a thin sheet of iron bent into form, with a tongue in it that gave a not very musical tinkle that at least was enough to tell the searcher where to look for the animal that wore it, and as that was usually the master one of the herd the others were not far away. Now they have more finish, being coated with brass, and reheated to give them color and tone.

Pruning the Small Fruit Bushes.—When you are pruning the blackberry or raspberry bushes cut off the long slender laterals so as to form an even and well-rounded bush. Weak canes should also be taken from the hill. Liberal pruning of the laterals will not only improve the size and quality of the fruit, but it will, in most cases, improve the increase in yield.

The public demand for fruit is insatiable, and fruit growing does not exhaust the farm. These two truths should be remembered.

Humus and Moisture.

A most striking instance of the value of this supply of moisture from humus was shown where a heavy crop of rye was turned under twelve inches deep and the ground set with strawberry plants early in May. Weather conditions were favorable up to June, but from that time until September practically no rain fell. Shallow cultivation was kept up to prevent evaporation. Below where the soil was stirred there was moisture and the strawberry plants had been supplied with that moisture, so that each plant had thrown out runners and grown from fifteen to twenty new plants, all supported by the moisture supplied to the parent plant. The surface soil was so dry that not a single root had been developed upon these young plants, but they soon rooted after the rains came.

In another instance I plowed under a heavy growth of clover about the last of May and planted evergreen corn. A slight rain fell the day after planting, wetting the ground about one inch deep. No more rain fell to a like amount in two months, yet the corn grew rapidly, maintaining a green, healthy color, when all other fields were growing yellow and drying up. The result was satisfactory, as the crop netted over \$100 per acre. This method of conserving and retaining moisture can be practiced by every cultivator of the soil. Provide plenty of vegetable matter, whether it be in the form of green crops or stable manure. Cultivate deeply and thoroughly before planting in shallow ground and often after planting.—Walter F. Tabor.

A small door may lead to a large room. God does not measure our sanctity by our sights.

A godly heart is better than a golden tongue.

The pearl of patience grows in the shell of pain.

Failures are often God's fitting for future successes.

Straight character cannot come out of crooked living.

A man begins to go down the moment he ceases to look up.

Only a small man will blame his circumstances for his size.

The more fashionable the devil appears the more fatal will be his approach.

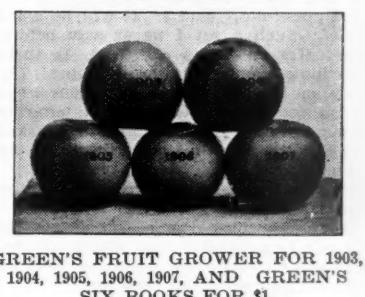
The skies are never so bright as when they have been washed by a shower.—Ram's Horn.

A cheap thermometer is a dangerous dependence for incubators or brooders. Be sure the thermometer registers correctly before you depend on its use. Many apparent failures of incubators may be traced to the freak records of a poor thermometer. Out of curiosity the writer recently examined in a store some 10-cent thermometers, and out of twenty-three only two were within one degree of each other and the variations were from two to eleven degrees. What the variation would be with the heat of the incubator is a conundrum not worth while to consider.

Lawyer—In order to defend you I must know the whole truth. Have you told me everything?

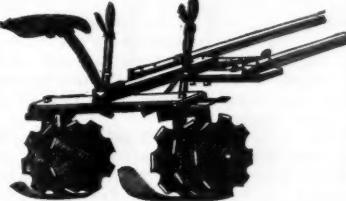
Client—Everything except where I hid the money. I want to keep that for myself!

"So their marriage was a failure." "Not at all. Marriage is all right. It was the man and the woman who were failures."—Philadelphia Press.



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See these five apples. What do they mean? Each apple is intended to represent one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. The five apples represent five years; that is, the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. In a nut shell we desire in the above five apples to call your attention to the fact that we will send you Green's Fruit Grower five years for \$1.00, without premium. Now is the time to accept this offer and to send in your subscription. This is the best proposition we can make for you for Green's Fruit Grower for five years. For ten days only we will give Green's Six Books free with above offer. Write quick.



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Our Summer Boarders at the Farm.

AN ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. E. L.

CONCLUDED.

Arriving home I found mother in hot water. Affairs had come to a climax. The two families had fatally clashed and each declared they would leave at once. Dear old grandma had vainly tried to act as peacemaker, but apparently to no good end. But with it all the storm blew over and neither family left. The children continued their rackets; amused themselves by squeezing the chickens, slinging cats by the tails, tramping on the flower beds or sliding down stairs.

"I won't be sorry when they are gone," said mother one day while I was washing dishes. "Just look at the floor!" She was sweeping about the table. We had the same task every meal, the children putting as much food on the floor as they did in their mouths.

"I guess not," said I. It will be a big relief. Such a set I never saw before. Isn't Mrs. Williams a freak? Is there anything she hasn't her nose in? The way she comes about the kitchen when I am cooking makes me wild, offering her suggestions. Why, mother, she asked me the other day if my hair was all my own."

"Good land! did she," that's because she has so little herself."

After sweeping the stoop off several times, I proceeded up stairs to rest awhile. Shortly after a shower came up which promised to be very heavy. As I was very nervous I went down stairs where I found the two families, Mr. Wood and Mr. Jackson.

Suddenly there was a thunder crash. Some one came running down stairs and ran against Mr. Jackson who stood near the door. It was Miss Walsh who had on a fancy dressing sacque and her hair somewhat disheveled. Another deafening crash and she grasped him convulsively about the neck crying.

"Save me! save me!"

The young gentleman was indeed amazed, and lost his glass in the excitement. Miss Walsh buried her head in his coat and in so doing lost her bang. Mr. Wood saw it drop; looking mischievously at me he picked it up and handed it to her, who putting her hand to her forehead and feeling the vacancy there, gave a cry and rushed from the room. Mr. Jackson soon recovered himself and the glass, and the worst of the storm being over we separated, laughing over the little affair.

"Can it be possible," I said to myself upon awakening the first morning in September, "that those vixens will leave to-day? What a happy day this will be!"

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing if it Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 410, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Yes they left. Mrs. Williams in spite of all her airs condescending to say she was pleased with her stay, and hoped to come again. Which we hoped they wouldn't. The children looked fat and rosy; truly good advertisements for the place and went off with shouts and hurrahs. According to their word all satisfied and pleased with us and the place and carrying in their trunks some of our best apples and plums as souvenirs yet unbeknownst to us. Another proof of good breeding. By the 5th of the month all were gone.

The next day our last boarders came. Miss Elsmere, a pretty, delicate young girl, who had spent the summer at the seaside, and who now sought a quiet place for the fall. The other was a tall aristocratic looking woman who never tired of telling her story and talking about her daughters, "Alice and Mrs. James." Mrs. James was rich and clever. We got Mr. James for breakfast, dinner and supper. He was brought up upon every occasion. Poor mother was martyr to the cause sitting upon the piazza every evening and hearing about the daughters and that eternal Mr. James. Miss Elsmere used to screw up her face and whisper to me "Oh, that Mr. James."

We spoke of her as Mr. James's mother-in-law. Truly she lost her identity in Mr. James. Although of very fine appearance we lost the thought of her personality in trying to realize that of Mr. James.

But Mr. James's mother-in-law left the first of October and we gave another sigh of relief. Only Miss Elsmere left and she was to stay all the month. We became good friends and I loved her dearly.

"How good this is," said father as we once more sat about the table as a family. We all felt the same and were duly thankful.

"Farewell to summer boarders," cried John.

Mother and I went about the house on a tour of inspection. We found there was much cleaning and washing to be done, several things broken, wash stand covers all mildew and the carpet in one room ruined where Mrs. Williams upset the water pitcher not mentioning the wear on the others. The stair carpet was really past recognition after the constant tramp of many feet.

Yes, we had made considerable money but not as much as we had expected. Yet I would be able to get the things I coveted but we would never be paid for the worry and care it had brought. At last I breathed freely, had some time to myself without being disturbed by the usual noise and racket.

On a bright Sunday afternoon late in October, Fred and I took a walk; the first we had had in a long time. We were in the full autumn glory now and all nature was arrayed in full autumnal colors and life seemed particularly bright and happy.

"Farewell to summer boarders!" I said, laughing and looking at Fred; and farewell it was to be forever. It was the first and last attempt and never more was the peace of the Weston household to be disturbed by the raid of the summer boarder.

THE END.

Escalloped Eggs.

Six hard boiled eggs, one-fourth pint of cream, butter the size of an egg, a little parsley chopped fine, one-half tablespoon flour. Mix the cream, butter and flour and cook until thick. Place in a buttered baking dish alternate layers of sliced egg and bread crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper, until the dish is filled, having a layer of crumbs and bits of butter on the top. Mix the cream and parsley together and pour over the whole. Bake in a quick oven till brown.

Great God, have pity on the wicked; for thou didst everything for the good when thou madest them good!—Saadi.

Nothing so certain as that nothing is certain.—George Ebers.

Error is continually repeating itself in action, and we must unwearily repeat the truth in words.—Goethe.

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting
breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent
dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of
death?"

—Gray.

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;

Not in entire forgetfulness
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God who is our home.

—Wordsworth.

"Fiction is the experimental side of human science."—Richard G. Moulton.

The Servant Girl Problem.

Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones exhibited astonishing bravery in speaking to the National Housewives' Association at Chicago on the servant question. He frankly told the ladies that the trouble was in the attitude of superiority they themselves took toward housework and said:

"A girl who cannot make and bake bread, compound a pudding, and wash and iron her own shirt waist is a fraud upon young American womanhood. And you mothers and housewives are to blame for the common feeling of your daughters against kitchen service."

"This servant girl question," he continued, "is becoming more vital than trusts, tariff, or anything else in the nation's category of unsettled things. It affects the home and family, the most sacred institutions in the land, and has much to do with the unhappiness of the nations. The idea that kitchen work is menial must be corrected and the lessons must begin at home, in every home."

Nothing pleases a busy man more than to set two chronic bores to boring each other.



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THIS LITTLE BOOK, under paper cover, gives the experience of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower in beginning and succeeding at fruit culture on a fertile but run down farm, after having spent fifteen years behind a bank counter in a large city. Those who are about to begin fruit growing will get many suggestive hints and words of encouragement by reading this book, containing sixty-four pages, well illustrated. We will mail this book, postpaid, for twenty-five cents, or will send it as a premium to all who send fifty cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

Iron Is Worth More Than Gold.

What are our precious metals? "Gold and silver," you answer. That depends. If by preciousness is meant the value of the product in dollars and cents—our golden rule of measurement—then gold and silver are not the precious metals, according to the recently issued report of the United States geological survey, which gives us the money value of the products wrested from the earth's dark laboratory in 1901.

The gold, the precious yellow metal, poured from nature's crucible in this land last year is valued at \$78,000,000, and if to this we add the metal value of the silver we have \$111,000,000. But what is that compared with the pig iron product of the same time, which is valued at \$211,000,000? The iron produced is more precious than the gold and silver combined by \$130,000,000.

Modest copper, Indian-complexioned copper, can put the Oriental-hued gold to the blush, for last year it enriched us in the sum of \$87,000,000, \$9,000,000 more than the value of the yellow metal. Even the base lead that was mined is one-third the value of the gold. When we go a little deeper and measure structural purposes gold and silver are again distanced, for the building stone, clay and cements that were launched by us into channels of commerce in 1901, are valued at \$182,000,000.

The gold and silver produced in the same time was \$71,000,000 short of being enough to purchase this output. When we go a little deeper and measure the value of coal, petroleum and natural gas that we purloined from beneath the fruitful breast of mother earth, we find its value four times that of all the gold and silver taken from the same treasure house in the same time. Gold and silver may dazzle us with their brightness and charm us with their nimbleness, but in preciousness measured by worth of production and real usefulness they sink by their own gravity to the bottom of the list of minerals.—St. Louis "Republic."

Advice From Fruit Specialists.

Growers should go to the city and look over the market to which the fruit is consigned. They should have a barrel of the finest quality opened and study how they are sorted, faced and packed.—A. A. Dixon, Worcester county, Mass.

I advise growers to stick to good kinds of apples which are known to be good market and not experiment with new kinds brought from other sections.—W. Clark, Hampshire county, Mass.

I have had some experience with plum trees covered with black knot. They would cut back nearly to the stub, but new sprouts came out, which were nearly free from knot.—William Warner, Worcester county, Mass.

In order to compete with California plums, we must have varieties of good quality, handle the fruit carefully and put up in the California system. The Wickson is as good as the California plum, being salable and good to handle.—H. O. Mead, Worcester county, Mass.

Somebody asked me about the Brandywine strawberry. I am not over well pleased with this variety. The quality, if well ripened, is good, but the color is dull. I have found no better variety for dollars and cents than the Sample.—S. H. Warren, Essex county, Mass.

Japan plum on peach stock will grow faster, live longer and produce more fruit than on plum stock. (This I doubt.—Editor.) Of late years the Japan plum trees outsell other kinds at least forty to one. The most popular varieties are Abundance, Burbank, Satsuma, Chabot.

Horticulturists should understand that the stems of trees have provision for the symmetrical arrangement of branches, the nodes, or points where the buds are produced, being placed at regular intervals. The tendency toward symmetry is interfered with by several disturbing causes, internal and external. The most important of the former is the varying degree of vigor in the buds, which behave like distinct plants, some of them growing into strong branches, while others produce comparatively small shoots. Even if all buds were of equal vitality, regularity would not result. Many of the buds and tender shoots are devoured by birds, insects and squirrels. When of larger size, branches are often torn away by high winds, blasted by lightning or broken off by accident. A tree will sometimes grow into an irregular form through the pressure of prevailing winds. This irregularity has also its uses. In a gale of wind it will be observed that the branches sway in all directions, and the various movements counterbalance each other. If the branches were arranged with perfect regularity, they would all sway together, and the leverage would be so great that the tree might often be uprooted or broken off short.

Helpful to Agriculture.

When civilized man takes possession of new regions and begins cultivating the soil and establishes his sovereignty the equilibrium as it existed upon his arrival is very quickly disturbed, says Prof. Lawrence Bruner in Nebraska Farmer. One or more of the many forms of life—plant and animal—that were previously held within certain limits of gain ascendancy. The introduction of new crops that furnish an abundance of the proper food for some insect, enables this form to increase out of all proportions, and harm soon results. The killing off of certain other forms of life that naturally keep others in check also assists in disturbing the equilibrium further. The cutting down and clearing away of forests removes the shelter and homes of others, as does also the turning under of prairie grasses. Then, too, many of the natural residents of primeval forests and virgin prairies shun the sight of man, hence they gradually withdraw from the region and their influence for good or evil goes with them. Since the majority of such forms are timid and inoffensive creatures their withdrawal only adds that much more to the already overbalanced conditions. Year by year the gap which at first was scarcely noticeable becomes widened so that frequent inroads are made and harm results. Since an insect or other animal becomes noticeably harmful only when present in alarming numbers, it stands to reason that anything which favors such an abnormal increase is a factor in disturbing nature and should be quickly rectified where possible. In order that these disturbances should be looked after, the all-wise God of the universe created birds and gave them the power of flight that they might the more rapidly move about from place to place where their services might be needed in balancing affairs. Hence the birds have naturally and rightfully been called the "balancers" in nature. This being true let us see just what their relations are to agriculture.

The Future of Our Boys.

It seems to me that many make a mistake in trying to force their boys to remain in the farm, says Home and Farm. Many an efficient business man and good mechanic, if he had the chance, is wearing himself out to-day on a farm, and many a man has died nothing but a poor farmer who might have won fame and fortune had he sought other employment.

Perhaps you are not able to afford your boy financial aid, but you can give him a good common school education and your blessing. History proves that there is no limit to which a boy, however poor, may be bound. A boy on the farm should ponder well before choosing his vocation in life. If he has been brought up rightly, been taught to take interest in his work and to feel the responsibility of caring for his stock and crops, given plenty of good books and papers and social privileges, the chances are that no other than the farmer's life will attract him, but if, after such raising and surroundings, he feels that he must leave the farm, let him go. If he has made a mistake he will come back a better and wiser man. If we raise our boys to become manly men and equip them for the battle of life as well as possible, they are not apt to make a mistake in choosing their life work.

Cherries For Shade.

Besides for their fruit, the various kinds of sweet cherries should be planted for shade, says Practical Farmer. In the more Northern states the pie cherry is the chief reliance, being harder than the sweet ones. This could not be set for shade, being of too low a growth, that is, for the shading of a dwelling or for planting on a lawn for the purposes of a shade tree. Last summer when visiting a farmer, who, besides agriculture, is deeply interested in fruits, I was pleased to find, facing and shading the porch on which we were sitting, two fine cherry trees, full of ripe fruit, of what appeared to be the Black Tartarian variety. The trees were luxuriant, some thirty feet in height, and were bearing a fine crop of fruit. These trees served every purpose of shade trees, being of good outline, ample foliage and throwing a good shade. The time to plant cherries is in the fall, or very early in spring. It is but to meet failure to set them after the buds start out, this fruit tree being almost alone among its kind in this respect. An apple, a pear or a plum, may be set late, but not a cherry. The Black Tartarian already mentioned is a reliable black sort. Napoleon, Windsor, and Schmidt's Bigarreau are also good black sorts.

"Where the wife is the better half, what is the husband?" "Perhaps he is what is meant by the submerged tenth!"

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\$26 Worth of Machinery for \$6⁵⁰

The Secret of Success is economy at every point and is especially true of farming. When you grind your sickle on a grindstone you destroy the original bevel, making your machine pull from 500 to 1000 pounds harder, resulting in greater wear on machine and horses and loss of time besides. Our Bi-Pedal Grinder overcomes this by automatically grinding to the proper bevel, assuring a clean cutting, properly working knife at all times. We know we have the best labor saving device ever invented, for general farm and shop use. A general utility device worth its weight in gold. Throw away your grindstone and emery grinder and get our Bi-Pedal equipped with carborundum grinding wheels. It saves its cost in one season.



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Any one of the above machines is worth \$6.50 and you can secure all four or \$26 value for \$6.50 by ordering our outfit. As an evidence of our great confidence in our grinder, and to prove all of our statements, we can not send you a machine in accordance with our offer below?

The BI-PEDAL IS COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC. The feet do all the work and grind the Sickle in **half the time** required by any other Grinder made and used in the country. The **very high speed** grinds sickles as good as when made, thus obviating the difficulty found with slow running hand Grinders. It is like riding a bicycle and a great deal easier. A boy of **eight years** will grind a sickle without effort. The adjustments adapt it to grinding out nicks, sharpening at the drawhead, tool grinding or giving different pressure on the sickle. The **clamping device is perfect** and fits all makes of sickles. The Bi-Pedal is supplied with a large, flat face Carborundum wheel for tool grinding which **supplants completely** the old sand stone, and it will grind any tool or utensil used on the farm in one twentieth of the time, with little effort. Our **polishing outfit** will be found invaluable and there is no excuse for rusty tools or sickles. Our Bi-Pedal contains the new and valuable features and has none of the complicated defects of other makes. It may be ordered with the assurance that we **absolutely guarantee** it in every particular and it must not be compared with any hand or foot power emery grinding device ever sold. It is the easiest running, fastest cutting **portable grinding device** ever offered and for rapid grinding nearly approaches the power-driven machine.

CARBORUNDUM

THE
World's Greatest Abrasive

A product, **diamond-like** in its cutting properties. Manufactured at **7000 degrees of heat**, the most intense ever produced. It will cut glass easily. We ship with each machine a **beautiful sample** of this wonderful material with book fully describing its manufacture. OUR BI-PEDAL is fitted with wheels made of Carborundum. We have the **exclusive use** of these wheels for **hand** tool grinders and **foot** power machines in the United States. Carborundum cuts **twenty times** faster than sandstone and is **eight times** more efficient than emery or corundum; will not glaze or draw the temper.

Manufactured only by
CARBORUNDUM CO., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

WHAT THEY SAY.

I am very well pleased with it, much better than I expected to be.
OLE LARSON,
Feb. 5, 1903.

Though I had often heard of Carborundum, I had not idea that it had such marvelous cutting qualities. I am certainly more pleased with it.
Yours truly, DAVID TAYLOR,
Crown Hill, L. A.

Jan. 18, 1903.
From the use I have had from it so far, I must say that it is one of the best machines a farmer could buy. It will pay for itself several times over, simply from the time saved.
R. C. GRANNIS,
Crou's Store, N. Y.

As I am too well pleased with it to think of re-purchasing it, I am sending you draft for \$6.50, which places place to my credit.
F. E. PRICE,
Nokomis, III.

Your machine is worth its weight in gold.
WELBY LARABEE,
Nov. 15, 1902.

I have received the grinder and it is all right in every respect. My boy eight years old, grinds sickles with it easily.
QUEEN MURKIN,
Mar. 7, 1903.

I am very much pleased with it and it finds down steel as easy as wax in a fire. Thanking you for attention and living up to your advertisement for.
A. SIMPSON,
Cambridgeport, Mass.

Feb. 14, 1903.
I am very glad I was lucky enough to get one of your grinders. No more old sand grindstone for me.
L. B. MCLEAN,
Mar. 6, 1903.
Zeev Cross Roads, O.

Received ten days ago and I find it to be all you claim it to be and more. It is surely a great machine.
CHAS. D. DUNN,
Elmira, N. Y.

Mar. 10, 1903.
It is a wonderful machine. The grind stone is no comparison to it.
ROSCOB TROXELL,
Cameron, Mo.

It is one of the finest tools for the farmer that I ever saw. Any farmer knowing about Carborundum would become dissatisfied with his sand grindstone.
PETER E. RUDE,
Ashland, Wis.

Jan. 21, 1903.
The Bi-Pedal Grinder which I have received and given a severe trial, I find is the best grinder on the market. Would not take ten times the price if I could not get another.
POTTER DIBBLE,
Ayer, Mass.

Feb. 14, 1903.

OUR REMARKABLE OFFER to farmers and how you can secure wholesale price. Send us your name, postoffice address, county, state and freight office and we will send you one of our BI-PEDAL OUTFITS WITHOUT DEPOSIT OR ADVANCE PAYMENT of any kind. **Keep it for ten days**, test it in every conceivable manner. Let your neighbors try it. Give it the most severe tests either you or your neighbors can think of. If you are satisfied you want the machine send us \$6.50. If you are not entirely satisfied that it is the best investment you can possibly make, return it to us at our expense. We leave the matter of whether you pay for it or return it, entirely in your own hands. You are the sole judge. As to our responsibility, we refer you to any bank or business house in Milwaukee.

B. L. LUTHER BROS. COMPANY, NORTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Write for our free illustrated catalogue giving full information about our complete line of Spraying Machines.

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No. 6. Iron Age Pivot Wheel Cultivator.

Improved Robbins Potato Planter.

Write to-day for a free copy of the new Iron Age Book, full of facts that will save you money, time and strength all through the year.

BATEMAN MFG. CO., BOX 160, GLENCOE, N. J.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

November and May.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by a Subscriber.

November boughs are bare,
November skies are gray;
Yet not to me more fair
Were the smiling fields of May.
My love has smiled on me.

Oh, happy birds that southward fly,
A land of flowers to seek;
Oh, dear November sky,
My lips have kissed her cheek.
My love has smiled on me.

MAY.

Six dreary months have passed,
The winter snows have fled,
The flowers of spring are here at last,
But the hope of my heart is dead.

The sky of spring is blue above,
The fields are white with May;
But in my heart, oh, love,
It's now November gray.

Among the very good peaches of recent introduction is the Niagara, says Professor H. E. Van Deman in Vick's Magazine. It is of the same season as Early Crawford and of about the same color and size. At the Pan-American exposition it was one of the best of all the peaches exhibited there, and this includes about all of any value.

This variety was named Niagara after the county of that name in New York where it originated as a seedling. It was tested at first in a small way in the orchards of a few well posted fruit growers and found to be better in bearing than the famous old Early Crawford. It is large, yellow, richly flavored, a clear freestone and about as good a peach as anyone needs.

Oil magnates live on the fat of the land.

Some men seem to have been born asleep and forgot to wake up.

A man's best capital is his ability and willingness to work.

No Person Should Die

of any kidney disease or to be distressed by stomach troubles or tortured and poisoned by constipation. Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free and prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One dose a day of this remedy does the work and cures perfectly, to stay cured. If you care to be cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, constipation or torpid and congested liver; if you wish to be sure that your kidneys are free from disease and are doing their necessary work thoroughly; if you expect to be free from catarrh, rheumatism and backache; if you desire a full supply of pure, rich blood, a healthy tissue and a perfect skin, write at once for a free bottle of this remedy and prove for yourself, without expense to you, that these ailments are cured quickly, thoroughly and permanently with only one dose a day of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.

Any reader of Green's Fruit Grower who needs it may have a small trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine sent free and prepaid by writing to Vernal Remedy Company, 26 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y. It cures catarrh of the stomach, indigestion, flatulence, constipation of the bowels, and congestion and sluggish condition of the liver and kidneys. For inflammation of the bladder and enlargement of prostate gland it is a reliable specific.

For sale by all leading druggists.

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Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 579 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

Notes on Japan Plums.—The Red June is early, handsome and profuse, and of uniform good quality, says Tribune Farmer. The Abundance with me is the best in quality, but too uncertain in bearing and too soft for distant shipment.

The Apple plum fruited freely last year, and resembles Satsuma closely. It will sell as Satsuma any day, and, while like Satsuma, seldom becoming edible, like Satsuma, it has no equal for canning or preserving. My own experience bears out these statements in every particular. Mr. Burbank, in introducing it, remarked upon the readiness with which the grafts united with the stocks, saying, that his foreman said he believed that "the grafts would take if fired from a gun." It surely is the easiest graft to make grow I have ever handled, a failure being rare indeed. I would recommend that this sort be given to the boys on the farm to teach them the captivating art of grafting.

The Hale plum is also about as easy to graft. In order to establish early fruiting in my Hale trees I top-grafted into wild trees of dwarf and stunted growth, and last year had ropes of fruit on two-year grafts. Tardy bearing, the fault of this variety, I overcame in my original tree, by cutting back severely and barking the trunk on two sides. Last year the tree, less than seven feet high, after severe thinning bore 155 large and beautiful plums. With me the fruit was a disappointment, being watery and insipid in flavor, but this may have been caused by the long continued wet season, or the recognized uncertain behavior of the newer Japan plums in the Eastern section of the United States.

I was surprised last season by the results obtained from my one tree of the variety named Juicy. It had every year blossomed profusely, but generally failed to produce more than a few plums of no marked value. I had spared it for its possible worth as a pollinator and top-budded it full of apricots, peaches, and other plums, when quite unexpectedly its dormant good qualities asserted themselves and the tree bore a good crop of Juicy plums, large and beautiful, excelling in size and quality its near neighbor, the Gold plum. The foliage of these two plums and that of the wild plum appears to be so much alike that I have never been able to find any expert able to distinguish between them. The pits of Gold and Juicy differ in size and shape, thus proving that they are not identical. These sorts should not be cultivated, but should be left to grow in hard ground in order to yield fruit. In my opinion they are not desirable in sections where the European and better Japan plums are a success. The Climax plum fruited with us freely in 1902. It is of large size, early and of good appearance. It is a handsome, vigorous grower, and seems to be of iron-clad hardness. Top buds that were put in late, all lived through the winter, and formed large tops that will fruit freely in 1903. I sincerely hope that the quality will improve over last year, and it may, if the season proves more favorable.

Pruning Apples Trees.—Overcrowded and cross branches require attention, and sometimes it may require judgment to decide which branches should be removed, says Tribune Farmer. Usually those most out of symmetry should be removed, especially if they are weaker ones. Of course, the variety will somewhat guide the hand of the pruner. He will leave as much fruit wood as possible on the inside of the tree of Northern Spy, Krauser, Dominie and such other varieties as bear heavily near or along the trunks of the large branches, while Baldwin, York Imperial, Smith's Cider, Grimes's Golden, and all varieties developing best at the extremities of the branches, or at least in full sunlight, require much more open heads.

Removing small branches is very important—branches sometimes not thicker than a lead pencil should be removed—not from near the trunk only, but from the extremities of the large branches. One of the best apples in Southeastern Pennsylvania is the Smokehouse, but without persistent thinning of the small branches it seldom bears a full crop of fine specimens. If properly pruned the crops are full and the fruit fine. Of course, a dense mass of twigs and foliage prevents a strong and healthy leaf bud development, as well as prevents a thorough spraying.

However good you may be, you have faults; however dull you may be you can find out what some of them are, and however slight they may be you had better make some effort to get rid of them.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

For mercy has a human heart;
Pity, a human face;
And Love, the human form divine;
And Peace, the human dress.

—William Blake.

Since Lincoln's Time,

more than 7,000,000 Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Cases have been sold. Many of the first ones are still giving satisfactory service, proving that the Jas. Boss Case will outwear the guarantee of 25 years. These cases are recognized as the standard by all jewelers, because they know from personal observation that they will perform as guaranteed and are the most serviceable of all watch cases.

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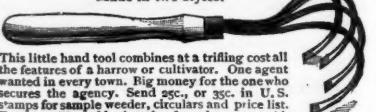
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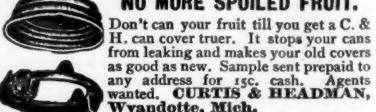
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Don't can your fruit till you get a C. & H. can cover truer. It stops your cans from leaking and makes your old covers as good as new. Sample sent prepaid to any address for 50c. Agents wanted. CURTIS & HEADMAN, Wyandotte, Mich.

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In one of the best locations in New York state, and in one of the finest towns. Large model up-to-date plant. Complete line modern trayless machinery. A boiler, splendid system labor-saving conveyors; every equipment for economical packing. Long side track, private water pipe line, unexcelled water, plenty of labor. Farmers understand canning crops, and the productive soil insures profitable yields at lower prices than elsewhere. Low insurance and freight rates. A good opportunity for anyone wishing to go in business and well worth investigating. Reasons for selling—owner moving South. Write for details. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Building, Philadelphia.

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Kills lice, ticks, insects, fleas. Protects cows from the torture of flies in stable, pasture and while milking. Will give 20 per cent. more milk.

Perfectly harmless. Applied with our reversible sprayer. Calves, swine, sheep, young stock will thrive. Prevents tuberculosis, cholera, abortion, distemper of all kinds. For \$1.00 we will send a sprayer and enough Fly and Lice Killer to protect 150 cows and horses. Agents wanted. D. B. Smith & Co., 69 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., U. S. A., Dept. D.



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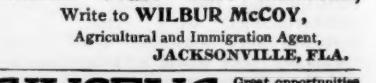
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GINSENG

Great opportunities offered. Book explaining about the Ginseng Industry.

Send for it. F. B. MILLS, Box 40, Rose Hill, N. Y.

Small Fruit Department.

I have never known any one who has made a million dollar fortune growing small fruits exclusively, but I do know of a goodly number who have started from very small beginnings and by economy, strict attention to business, coupled with a fair amount of good common sense, have accumulated a competence of from \$10,000 to \$20,000. I dare say that if many who are now engaged in growing small fruits in connection with other lines would drop their combinations and make the growing of small fruits their first and only business and go at it in a business-like way, they would be surprised at the increased revenue. Growing berries for the general market and fancy trade has been profitable for many years and the future bids fair to shower prosperity upon the berry growing industry. There may be seasons when crops are lost and prices rule low for inferior grades, but taking one year with another the intelligent berry grower will capture the red ribbon from the general farmer and do it easily. He may not handle quite as much money as the farmer, but when expenses are taken out and the net profit is figured up, the bank account will be in the berry man's favor to a very satisfactory amount.—Tennessee Farmer.

SMALL FRUITS IN MASSACHUSETTS
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
A. W. Parker.

The growing of small fruits both for home use and for field culture is not only a healthful and pleasant vocation, but also gives us our reward in handsome profits for time and labor expended. The best is always most profitable and poor inferior fruit is not wanted if anything better can be obtained. The writer is not a large grower, but has handled considerable fruit in a business way, and finds from what he has grown that there is money in it. My red raspberries sell readily at 20 cents per quart, but the market locally is limited. Strawberries are in great demand and the demand exceeds the supply. They sell here first of season at 20 cents per box, then to 15 cents; good fruit rarely going below that price; inferior fruit sometimes selling three or four boxes for 25 cents at height of picking season, but good quality will bring 12 1/2 to 15 cents anytime. I know of no one who makes a specialty of growing small fruits hereabouts excepting the cranberry growers, and the Cape Cod cranberry is known the country over as the best. The profits of this fruit vary from year to year. This year will end with handsome profits for the growers of this fruit. Grapes are not grown here, excepting a few vines for home use and we get that healthful luscious fruit in the market from the vineyards of New York state, the Concord being the greatest in demand. Currants are but little grown and sell at retail here at 8 and 10 cents per quart. I believe that if the same amount of land that is put into vegetable growing was put into small fruit culture and the same time, care and labor expended, that small fruits would win, especially where there are good markets and better lands than there is down on the old Pilgrim Land. We are not all sand here as some think, but there is too much. We cannot all be fruit growers, but like Mr. Green, our editor, who I think loves the work of fruit growing, I hope to do something in that line. From every point of view, health, pleasure, profit, etc., I think there is something in it.

SMALL FRUITS CULTURE.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Mrs. Ella M. Edson, Mass.

Success in any undertaking requires experience, knowledge and enthusiasm. This is pre-eminently true in the growing of small fruits. The experience by which one profits must be, in part, at least, his own; though it may be, and usually is supplemented by that of others. Knowledge comes through experience, and with the man who profits by it, "wisdom lingers." Enthusiasm is always a condition of success in our co-operation with Nature, who "never did betray the heart that loved her." Adding then to the three conditions above named industry and perseverance on the part of the fruit-grower, his success with small fruits is practically assured. The reasons for taking an interest in fruit growing are many. Even those who have only a small garden can have one or more varieties of small fruits with little effort. In the first place, a fruit diet is beneficial to health, and the outdoor work necessary to the cultivation

Grapes—Prune grapes any time during the winter, as time permits, but it should be completed before the sap flows. How to prune the grape is a perplexing question even to veterans in the business. The most common fault is that they are not pruned heavily enough. The whole operation rests upon the fact that the fruit is borne in a few clusters near the base of the growing shoots for the season and which spring from wood of last year's growth. Prune back severely, leaving from one to six old canes, depending upon the size and kind of vine. Experience is the sole guide.

Hoax—I just heard some news that seems too good to be true.

Joax—That's too bad.—Philadelphia Record.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston Publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 804-17 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the World-Famous Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will do for YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower May Have a Sample Bottle FREE.



Gentlemen:—Some two years ago I was so run down that I lacked strength, had no appetite and could not sleep nights. Sometimes it seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I had to get up many times during the night to urinate and go often through the day. After having the best physicians prescribe for me without relief, I decided from my symptoms that the medicine I needed was Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. After trying a sample bottle with good results, I purchased six bottles of the regular size and after taking them was entirely cured. Swamp-Root is a wonderful remedy when a man is not feeling well, after exposure or loss of sleep and irregular meals. It is also a great medicine to tone up a man's system. Other members of the police force are using and recommending Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of this great remedy.

The Officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the good you have accomplished in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

We remain, yours very truly,
Officers Binghamton, N. Y., Police Dept.
To Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are sick or "feel badly" begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue full results are sure to follow.

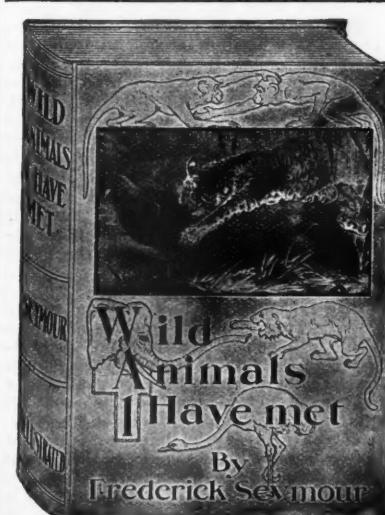
Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often through the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Un-

SPECIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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ROUND TILE in advance of that which is undrained. Every tile is perfectly
Sever Pipe, Red Pressed Brick, Fire Brick, Chimney
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WILD ANIMALS I HAVE MET Is the title of an elegant \$5.00 book, 500 pages, 300 photographs, by the great Frederick Seymour, Naturalist. We will send you this book for your services if you will secure a club of ten subscribers at thirty-five cents each, without premium. Or, we will send you this \$5.00 book if you will send us five subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower for five years each, sending us \$5.00 for these five subscriptions, each of which is to continue five years, without premium.

This is a book of natural history and thrilling experiences, the result of a lifetime of effort. It is unlike any other book on animals. It combines the most interesting and valuable facts of natural history with the most exciting experiences and thrilling adventures. The author has circled the globe in search of a knowledge of wild animals. Well worth \$5.00.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1903.



Every village lot, every country home, every farm needs continually some person to pick up and clean up. It is surprising how much litter, brush and rubbish must be picked up upon a place in order to keep it in good order. The opening of spring is a good time to begin picking up and clearing up. Make a business of clearing up the entire place on the opening of spring. Do not stop until all of this work is done and everything put in order. Then after a few weeks, it will be necessary to pick up again and thus continually until winter appears.

Watch the buildings; see that the doors are properly hinged and latched and that no boards are loose on the sides or shingles loose on the roof. Look after the farm machinery, the wagons, cultivators, plows, harrows and the harnesses. See that all are in best possible condition. If you have not oiled your harness recently, now is the time to do it.

Farm fences make much work every year that does not seem to amount to much. At Green's fruit farm all these inside fences have been abandoned and in this way we save every year several hundred dollars. It seems to us that it is folly to spend much money on farm fences and yet the line fences must be kept up. The best farmers do not pasture horses and cattle in these latter days and as they do not pasture, they do not need fences. Pasturing at best, is a wasteful method. An acre of grass cut and fed to cattle and horses kept in cool barns, away from the flies, will yield many times the amount of feed that it will if pastured and trodden on with feet.

The Marriage Question.—In the Eastern states there are more women than men who are unmarried. There are in this country 2,500,000 more bachelors than old maids. This teaches that marriageable men are not evenly distributed over the country. In the Western part of this country are thousands of young men who desire to get married but who have not the opportunity. I know of a young woman who went West to teach school. In a short time she married a prosperous physician. Then her sister came to her and taught school and within a year she married a lawyer. Then another sister came and soon married the owner of a large ranch. Then the youngest of her sisters went West and I am expecting daily to hear of her marriage. There was another family of girls in my native village who went West to teach school, and one after another found husbands in their new homes. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower often receives letters from subscribers who are living on the Western plains or mountains who are well to do, who desire wives, but who are unable to secure them. Marriageable young women should go West.

Nothing To Do.—There are thousands of elderly people who are suffering from having nothing to do. No person can live and enjoy health and enjoy living who has nothing to do. People who are growing old should look forward to the time when they must give up business care, their trade or their profession. They must learn some games or some past-times or get interested in some hobby so that when they become old they will have something to interest them. The lives of many people are seriously shortened in old age by having nothing to do. I have in mind an aged farmer who has led an active life up to the past few years. Lately he has been obliged to give up his farm work and finds the time hanging heavily on his hands. He has nothing to do and

imagines all sorts of evils. He imagines himself mortally sick and sends for a doctor who tells him that there is nothing the matter with him. If he had a hobby for fishing, for hunting, for playing some outdoor game, like golf or tennis, if he could work in his garden of strawberries, grape vines and raspberry bushes, if he was interested in birds, and could chase them about the orchard and forest or hunt for their nests, if he was interested in literature, or in fact, if he had any kind of a hobby, it would greatly prolong his life and his enjoyment of life. See to it, you who are growing old that you will have something to do in your old age. There is no mistake so fatal for old people as the mistake of deeding the farm to the son or daughter, planning to live in idleness upon that farm with their relatives and having nothing to do. They are liable to be intermeddling. Nothing goes right. All is dissatisfaction. Life is sad and dreary and soon the poor unfortunate totters into his grave from sheer vexation.

A Self-Made Man.—There are many men who are proud of being self-made men. They carry their heads high and claim that they have made their own success by their own unaided efforts. They claim that no one can say that they were helped with loans of money, or that they were ever boosted into positions by the strength of others, yet this is all a mistake. No person ever made a success in life without being assisted by others. Think of the assistance given by the mother when the self-made man was a helpless babe; think of the helpful advice of the father, mother, brothers and sisters, when the self-made man was immature; think of the inheritance from father, mother, grandfather and ancestors back for a thousand years, all of whom have bequeathed to this so-called self-made man peculiarities which have aided him on the road to success. These ancestors have bequeathed health and vigor of body, strength of mind, common sense and the inclination to virtue, but further than this, the self-made man has been assisted by those who have labored for him. What manufacturer, farmer, nursery-man, editor, physician, lawyer or minister has not been aided by others almost daily throughout his life? No, we may do much to improve our conditions in life, but we are never entirely independent of the helpfulness of others.

Cleanliness.—It is only of late years that humanity has seen the necessity of using soap and water abundantly. The ancients were unclean. The necessity of their being clean was not known. In addition to keeping the body clean, we must keep the mind clean, thrusting out all unclean thoughts, and in addition to the body and mind, we must keep our houses, our home grounds, our barns clean and free from accumulations of rubbish or filth. We are often told about diseases propagated in unclean cities, but we are not often told about the diseases that are propagated from unclean farm houses and village homes. There is much more need of cleanliness about farm homes than city homes for the reason that farmer's wells are sure to be polluted with filth that lies about the home grounds.

Orrin Daley of Vermont asks Green's Fruit Grower how he should prepare soil for asparagus and how he should plant it. Reply.—The soil should be prepared the same as for planting potatoes or corn. Make it as fine as possible and cultivate it deep before planting. The soil should be rich but if not rich before planting it can be made so afterwards. Do not plant in a bed, but plant in rows the full length of your garden. Make the rows three feet and one-half apart and plant the roots one foot apart in the row. Dig a shallow trench in which to place the roots. Do not cover the germ at the top of the roots more than half an inch deep at first, but the lower part of the roots may be as deep as they will extend. After the germ grows up you can gradually fill up the trench with soil. The point I make is, that if the germ is too deeply covered at planting it may never push through the earth but will rot. The mistake often made in planting asparagus, is in covering the germ too deeply.

"He Doesn't Dare Say His Soul is His Own."—This is a statement sometimes made of a hen-pecked husband. It indicates on the face of it that every person has a right to claim his own soul. As a matter of fact, a man's soul is about all that he can claim to have for his own. But you may say, "I have a house and lot or a farm." Yes, but how long will this house and lot or this farm be recorded in your name? Not long. In a few years, the records will show a change of title and this property will pass into the hands of strangers. But

you will say, "I have friends, relatives, wife, sisters, brothers." Yes, but how long will you have them? In a few years these friends will pass away, but your soul that you have now, that ever will be yours.

General Riley was a great temperance lecturer and reformer. He would enter a store or hotel and announce in a loud voice, "I will lecture in the public hall to-night on temperance. Come and hear me. I will pay a shilling for every drunkard who comes or twenty-five cents for every moderate drinker." By this advertising, he would get a large audience. Then after the lecture, he would say that any drunkard who would come forward and get his money, could do so now. If not one started, he would say, "Perhaps you think I haven't got any change." Then he would spread out several handfuls of silver on the table. Finally one man arose and said, "Probably I come under that class," and went forward to the platform to get the shilling promised the drunkard. General Riley counted out the change, but before giving it to him, he called the attention of the audience to the pitiable condition of this miserable man, also to the condition of his family, and to the horrible example that he was for the rising generation, and in other ways made the poor drunkard exceedingly uncomfortable. No moderate drinker came forward to receive the 25c.

J. J. From, of Ohio, writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has been a subscriber for many years to Green's Fruit Grower. He has been a member of the Montgomery County Horticultural society, of Ohio, for twenty years. This is considered one of the best societies in Ohio. It holds meetings once a month. N. Ohmer has been president for thirty-five years and is now one of the most widely known horticulturists in the country. He recently celebrated his 82d birthday.

We are practical, therefore look upon the apple (the fruit) as the most important work of the apple tree. But the greatest work of the apple tree is in its foliage, its shade, its blossoms, its work in making the world beautiful and attractive and in that which it tells of the goodness of the Creator.

Carnegie saw a poor peasant thatching his roof.

"Why do you not put on a slate roof?" he asked.

"I haven't the money," the peasant replied.

"How much will it cost you to put on a slate roof?"

"Forty dollars," said the peasant.

"Here's a check for \$40. Now put on a slate roof."

The peasant told his wife of the good news and the wife replied:

"You should have told him that a slate roof would cost \$60. You might just as well have had \$60 as \$40."

The simple minded peasant then went back to Carnegie, saying:

"I have discovered that the roof will cost me \$60 and not \$40, as I first said."

"Let me see the check I gave you," said Carnegie.

The peasant handed Carnegie the check which the rich man tore up and told the poor peasant that he would give him nothing. Thus do the greedy lose rather than gain. I cannot give credit for this story. It was related to me. I do not know its source.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

Reply to Robert Haviland, Jr., Ky.—The making of bones into a fertilizer is not an easy process. I have no personal experience in that work. I have heard of bones being dissolved by breaking them up as far as possible and placing them between layers of unleached wood ashes and fresh lime, allowing them to remain thus until they are softened so that they can be crushed with a hoe or spade. In factories, bones are dissolved in strong acid. If bones are pounded fine with a strong hammer, by laying them on a rock or in any other way in which they will be made comparatively fine and sown broad-cast, they can, in time, be made use of as a fertilizer, but the action of the plants upon these bones will be slow, much slower than if the bones were ground in a machine, or dissolved by acids or otherwise.

A wealthy man who understood human nature offered to give all the bags of silver any man could carry a distance of twelve miles. The hoggishness of human nature was shown by the fact that every man, who attempted to carry the bags of silver, loaded himself up with more than it was possible for him to carry to the point of destination, therefore, not one of the competitors was successful in winning any of the silver dollars.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower desired to learn how to make candied cherries. Will some one please state briefly the process for publication?

Rot in plums is worse during wet seasons when warm showers occur, and when the fruit is set too closely upon the tree so that when one plum rots others near by rot. Rotting of plums or other fruit is caused by a fungus and spraying with Bordeaux mixture is a preventive, but still this spray may not be effective in all instances.

Expert men from Cornell, N. Y., experiment station have been at work in the Chautauqua grape belt trying to discover remedies for thrip and other insects that feed upon the leaves of grape vines. These experts have used kerosene emulsion, also whale oil soap for the leaf hoppers, or thrips. Whale oil soap kills the young hoppers but is not always effective against older ones. If the young ones are killed there will be none of the old ones left for next year. About five pounds of soap is required for an acre, the soap costing six cents a pound. These five pounds of soap are added to fifty gallons of water. This emulsion rather added to the growth of vines than otherwise. For the Fidaa beetle disparene has been found a remedy. The leaves of the grape vine should be so coated with this that the beetles cannot eat the leaves without taking some of the poison. Five pounds of disparene were used per acre, adding it to the whale oil emulsion and thoroughly emulsifying. The disparene costs seventy-five cents per acre. It is applied with a force pump, driving between the rows and spraying on each side of the wagon.

House Maid Service—Yesterday I was in an office where men and women go to secure help for the farm, or in house-keeping. I remained there several hours and was deeply interested in the different kinds of people who called and in the different kinds of people who desired employment. This office was in the large city of Rochester, N. Y. Most of the girls seeking employment would not go to homes in the outskirts of the city, but desired positions near the center of the city where they could run out conveniently to call upon their friends, or to attend the theater or other shows. Few of the girls would, under any circumstances, do any work on a farm, therefore the fat and prosperous looking farmer, who seemed to be well endowed with good sense, had to wait long before he found a girl who would go to his farm to work. He said that his wife was dead and that he had six sons. The house maid was expected to be the only maid servant. He said that his sons helped the house maid very much with her work, doing all of the washing, carrying water, keeping a supply of wood in the kitchen, or coal, keeping her well supplied with fresh vegetables and fruit, and aiding her in every way possible.

It seemed to me that here was an idea worthy of the consideration of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower. A man about a farm house, or, in fact any house, can do much to aid the over-worked servant girl, or, on the other hand, they can do much to provoke her and delay her in her work. I have known kitchen girls working for families in which there were numerous strong men who never assisted her in lifting tubs of water or the heavy boiler used in washing; who never drew a pail of water for her from the well or cistern; who had to be continually reminded that there was no wood or coal in the house, and who in every way neglected to help the girl. I have seen men on a farm who would come in a clean kitchen or dining room with muddy boots, leaving a track at every step. I have seen them rude to the kitchen girl, making remarks that would jar upon her feelings, criticizing her and in every way making life burdensome. If the owners of farms could assure their domestic servants that the proprietor and the man about the place will treat their servant girl with due consideration, and attempt to assist her, I am sure there will be less difficulty in getting domestic servants. Remember that in cities where there are water works, there is no lifting of tubs, kettles or boilers of water. There are stationary tanks that take the place of tubs in which the water flows freely, and from which the soiled water escapes at the base after being used. Hot water is continually supplied from the faucet, from a permanent standing reservoir. The sink is supplied with hot and cold water. At the editor's home the servant girl never carries hods of coal from the cellar. This is always done by one of the men. The male members of the family make every effort to make life pleasant for the servant girl.

To cultivate the soul is not to sacrifice the sense, but to subdue the senses.



Ah! I thought in time I'd set 'em. No, I don't care where you get 'em, Just so you kindly put 'em somewhere not beyond my reach. Now, if you will pass the butter not another word I'll utter; I'll proceed to make a hole while you prepare to mend the breach. This is what I call good living. I grow milder, more forgiving. With each mouthful, Nothing I know more full up and thankful makes Me, at least, or more kindhearted, than when I get fairly started. On a fragrant, hot and steaming, well browned batch of buckwheat cakes. —Chicago Daily News.

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

Dear Aunt Hannah—When a young man who has paid me marked attention asks myself and a lady friend who is visiting me to go out riding, should I seat her at the right or the left on the seat of the carriage? Lilly. Reply—I know of no reason why one side of the seat is not just as desirable as the other, but since you would ask your lady friend to be seated first, she would naturally take the further side, the right hand side of the seat.

Dear Aunt Hannah: If a young man whom you had never met, but who meets you on the street quite frequently, should do you a kindness, like opening a door, for instance, would it be proper to acknowledge his kindness by speaking to him the next time you saw him or not?—Geraldine R.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: No, it would not be proper for you to recognize the young man simply for the reason that he has opened a door for you, or has done some similar favor; but if he had saved your life, or done some great act of kindness, it would be proper for you to speak to him and offer him thanks. Introductions are intended to safeguard people. If I introduce you to a young man it is assumed in a certain sense that I make a guaranty to you that this young man is a suitable person, in my estimation, to form your acquaintance. If I introduce to you a dissolute unworthy man I am doing you an injustice and am censurable. Nevertheless many introductions are thoughtlessly made.

Sometimes young people will be walking on the street and one lady may greet a man. She at once deems it necessary that she should introduce this gentleman to her friend without thinking for a moment whether he is a suitable person, or whether he is worthy to be introduced. There is altogether too much thoughtless introduction, particularly among young people. In order to indicate how the lack of an introduction is a barrier between people I will assume that a young man has heard of a very attractive young girl, an heiress living at a distance, whom he does not know personally. He may travel to this girl's home and appear at her door, but he cannot form her acquaintance, or be received on friendly terms by either herself or her family except by being introduced by some person who knows not only the girl and her family but who knows himself. Were it otherwise, that is were it possible for entire strangers to enter into friendly relations with this young lady without having any information in regard to their character or standing, how easy it would be for one person to impose upon another. If the young man you speak of is worthy, and is a man of character and good standing, and desires your acquaintance, he can and will find some person to properly introduce him.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I want to ask you if a girl should be ashamed to have a lover. I am a young girl living in a village in Western New York. I have never received much attention from

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1906.

young men. One night after church a nice young man, a member of my church, who drove into the village with his fine horse and buggy, asked me if I would ride with him in his carriage to my home. Without thinking I replied yes, and soon we were enjoying a very pleasant ride on a beautiful summer's night. Suddenly it occurred to me, what will my mother and father think of my having a beau. I became frightened at the thought, although they had never spoken to me on this subject, therefore I asked the young man to allow me to alight from the carriage before I arrived at my father's residence. Did I do wrong in accepting this invitation to ride with him from church, and did I do wrong in not wishing my people to know that I had accepted this escort?—Julia.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: I see nothing wrong in your conduct. It is proper for a girl to receive the attentions of the right kind of young men. I should advise you to speak to your mother on this subject, though I assume she has not the slightest objection. Some mothers feel diffident about speaking to their girl on such subjects, and by so doing they make a great mistake. You would have been very much out of place had you been forward or attempted to induce this young man to give you the invitation, but since you did not do this, but the proposition came entirely from him, there is nothing in your action to criticise. There is opportunity for improvement in the association of right minded young men and young women. Young men by themselves are apt to be rude and boisterous, but in the presence of girls they are more polite and better behaved. Girls also are more restrained in their manner when in the company of young men, therefore they are also benefited. The object of society is to make congenial people better acquainted with one another, with the ultimate object of marriage. This fact will not be conceded by all, but I have noticed that young people, unmarried and not engaged, are desired at social gatherings, but when these people get married they are cut off from the list, whether young or old, and are put into a class by themselves. Marriage being an honorable condition the steps that lead up to it are honorable.

A MATCH MAKING DAUGHTER.

Dear Aunt Hannah—Mamma takes Green's Fruit Grower and I read about a bachelor who wants a wife. I thought I would answer it. I am a girl fourteen years old. Mamma is a widow thirty-seven years old. I am sure the bachelor would like her very much. We live on a farm near B. Wyoming. She has pretty blue eyes and is a little gray. She is a very nice woman. I have one sister and two brothers. My oldest brother is married and lives in C. My sister teaches school in M. My other brother is three years older than I am, and stays at home. I am a great lover of fruit. My papa died when I was a baby, and I have always wanted to have a father. If you will send me the bachelor's photograph, I will send you mama's. If you would like recommendations write to E. Mamma's name is —. I hope you will answer this letter soon.

Yours truly,
A Loving Daughter.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I have felt inclined to ask for advice. I buried my mother a year ago last June. Since then have wandered off to the gold fields to throw the lonesomeness of home from my mind, hoping also to run across a woman of my choice. I have a good farm of 320 acres in a good locality, am forty years old, honest, sober, industrious and ambitious to get along in the world. Am fond of home and good company. If there is a young lady who would like to answer this please give them my address. Subscriber.

Reply: The publishers of Green's Fruit Grower cannot attempt to make that paper a matrimonial publication, therefore I cannot comply with such requests as yours. Numerous letters come to me from people who desire the addresses of those who ask for my advice, but I cannot conscientiously give those addresses to any person, therefore those who have written me for addresses will please accept this as a reason why they have not received the addresses they have asked for. Most people have some difficulty in finding the proper person for a wife or a husband. This is to be expected since selection of a wife or a husband is one of the most important affairs of life. Ladies have difficulty in selecting a hat, or a dress; a man is not easily suited when selecting a horse, carriage or a suit of clothes. Why then, should they expect to find no difficulty in the far more important work of selecting a life partner? It is every young man's duty and privilege to be on the lookout for a wife,

and it is highly proper that every unmarried young woman should be looking out for a husband. I say this believing that married life is the only right way of living and that it is just as proper for a young lady to be looking out for a husband as it is for a young man to be looking out for a wife. But the getting of a wife or husband is something that outside parties cannot help along with entire satisfaction to all concerned. A tactful mother, sister or intimate friend may do much to bring suitable young people together, and thus to pave the way for matrimony, but the attempts of others, strangers who do not know either party, to bring about such a desired union, is questionable.

Knowing the difficulties in finding just the right person for a lifelong partnership, such as marriage is, I do not wonder that sometimes young men and women become impatient and enter into the marriage state rashly. It would be far better for them to remain forever single than to do such a thing as this. In your search for a wife search for character. If the young woman in her facial expression, in her manner or in any way seems to be trivial or insincere, hesitate long before asking that girl to become your wife. Character is everything; it is hard to change character. Young woman, if the young man you admire, or feel attracted to is impudent, or lacking in manly virtues, do not hesitate to say no, should he ask you to become his wife, for his character is not right and you may not be able to change his character. There are many other things to be considered besides character. Has the young man ability to conduct the affairs of life successfully? Is he able to provide for a home? Is the young woman economical and considerate? Is she selfish or indiscreet? Does she know how to make bread and puddings, or how to keep a house in order? Those who are searching for life partners will not be hasty if they are wise. Everything comes to him who waits.

My dear Aunt Hannah—Please send me the address of Constance, the young lady whose letter you inserted in your February issue of Green's Fruit Grower. I am living on a farm and doing my own farm work as well as my own house work and desire to secure a good wife. I am not attracted to the girls in this locality. I am twenty-eight years old, do not drink nor use tobacco and am a member of the M. E. church.

Bachelor.

Aunt Hannah's Reply—I have received hundreds of letters from young men in every part of this continent asking for address of Constance but I cannot consistently give the address of this young lady. All letters addressed to the editor are considered confidential and addresses cannot be given out without the writers consent. All these people who have written for the address of Constance, or for other addresses, will please accept this as a reply. Further than this Green's Fruit Grower is not a matrimonial journal. How is it possible for us to recommend young men to young women, or to give young men the addresses of young ladies when we know nothing of the character of the writer?

But if we did know something of the people who ask our aid we have not the time to bother with these affairs. My advice is to skirmish around your part of the country in a lively way. If you do this I do not doubt that you will find a good wife in your own locality. If not in your own church get acquainted with the members of other churches. It is my opinion that there is now waiting for you in your own locality an attractive and desirable life companion. All you have to do is to find her.

When baked sweet potatoes have been left over, an excellent way to use them is in a sweet potato pudding. Mash the potatoes—half a pint or one cupful—smooth with a silver fork. Stir with it the beaten yolks of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, a half cupful of molasses, a pinch of salt, a little grated orange peel, and milk enough to make a stiff batter. Bake, stirring in the first crust that forms.

To make a delicious frozen fig pudding, take one pint of cream, two pints of milk and a little sugar. Place in freezer and freeze until almost stiff. While this is being done, chop a pound of figs, pour over them a wineglassful of curacao and let them stand until the cream is ready. Then add the figs. Let the mixture stand in the freezer with plenty of salt and ice before serving.

"Think truly and thy thoughts shall the world's famine feed.
Speak truly and each word of thine shall be a fruitful seed.
Live truly and thy life shall be a noble deed."

Trust no man who fawns on you.



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to anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on thirty days' trial. The "1900" Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. *Entirely new principle.* It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks or complicated machinery. It revolves on *ball-bearings*, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required; a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash *large quantities of clothes* (no matter how soiled) *perfectly clean in 6 minutes*. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

An Enthusiastic Admirer.
CHICAGO, July 17, 1901.
Nineteen Hundred Washer Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.
I started to wash with your "1900" Ball-Bearing Washer" at 10:30 A. M. and in half an hour the contents of two machines were washed clean, rinsed, and hung on the line. A neighbor called as I started to wash my little boy's waists (which were terribly dirty), and in 10 minutes I wrung them out and we were very much surprised to see that there was not a spot left. On Monday we did a big wash of 15 machinefuls of clothes in 4 hours. The lady living upstairs saw that we turned out so much work in such a short time that she asked us to loan her the Washer for Tuesday, which we did. She has a Western Washer, which she could never use, as it took a man to turn the machine. The "1900" is by far the best machine I ever saw. It works so easily that my little boy can run it. You are at liberty to refer anybody to me for further proof. MRS. A. H. CENTNER.

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Write at once for catalogue and full particulars to "1900" WASHER CO., 1301 STATE ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Absolute Range Perfection.

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Freight paid east of the Mississippi River and north of the Tennessee line; equalized beyond.
Your money refunded after six months' trial if

Clapp's Ideal Steel Range
is not go per cent better than others. My superior location on Lake Erie, where iron, steel, coal, freights and skilled labor are cheaper and best, enables me to furnish a **TOP NOTCH** Steel Range at a clear saving of \$10 to \$20. Send for free catalogues of all styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for city, town or country use.

CHESTER D. CLAPP, 205 Lynn Street, Toledo, Ohio.
(Practical Stove and Range Man.)



Asparagus.—There are millions of people in this country who have not yet learned that asparagus is one of the greatest delicacies of the early spring season, and yet many people are learning each year about this marvelous plant, and more and more people are planting it as the years go by. Everyone likes green peas. Asparagus may be even superior to green peas, and asparagus appears in the garden immediately after snow appears, continuing until strawberries are ripe. It is one of the earliest of garden products to grow. Once planted it will continue to produce for a life time. If you have not an asparagus bed do not fail to plant a few rows in your garden. Two hundred plants are none too much for a family. Now is the time to order the plants of the nurseries.

Reading aloud is excellent practice. A good reader is acceptable everywhere. There are few good readers owing to the fact that few people practice reading aloud. It is well for different members of the family to read aloud for an hour each evening while the other members of the family are listening. The reader should endeavor to read with expression, the main object being to give a clear interpretation of the ideas of the author. When reading to the family circle any mistakes in pronunciation should be corrected. If the readers of Green's Fruit Grower will pursue this means of culture every member of the family will be benefited. Try it. Our editor recommends it.

In reply to Mr. Ed. Peterson I will say that tobacco stems, or any form of tobacco waste is a valuable fertilizer and can be applied the same as any manure. These stems are particularly valuable to apply over the top of the ground under rose bushes, since the fumes rising from them when damp keep away many injurious insects. We buy tobacco stems at Rochester, N. Y., at — cents per bushel of about one hundred pounds. The price doubtless varies in different localities and in some places may be bought much cheaper than at ours.

Hair Falling Out.—If your hair has become thin it may be an indication that you are not enjoying good health. Anything that improves your bodily condition improves the condition of your hair, your teeth, your finger nails, your bones and every portion of your body. Many men keep their heads too warm and this causes hair to fall out. I started the hair falling from my head by wearing a sealskin cap. While I was driving through the winter streets and storms the fur cap was all right, but when I went into stores to do shopping, with this cap on, my head perspired and this injured my hair. A good tonic for falling hair, to be applied in moderate quantities once a week, is made as follows:

One ounce tincture Cantharides.

One ounce Glycerine,
Three ounces Alcohol,
Eight ounces Rainwater.

Apply once a week, wetting the scalp well, rubbing thoroughly.

A friend of mine knows how to prepare excellent hams and shoulders. When this meat is purchased of the butcher, it is tough, hard and without flavor. When prepared by my friend it is tender and delicious. A rich man once heard of this friend's hams and came to buy one. Very soon after, he called again and asked if he had any more hams to sell. My friend said no, but he had some shoulders. Well, he replied, I will take one of the shoulders. In a few days, he came back and wanted to know how many shoulders he had, and he told him he had twelve left, and the rich man said he would take them all. Then he said they were the best he had ever eaten. This friend of mine also makes excellent sausage. Every one who has eaten them remarks that they are of superior quality. Now if this man who knows how to prepare delicious hams, shoulders and sausage, would devote himself to those specialties, he could build up a good business, and if he is a man of some ability, might make himself rich.

A lady friend prepares excellent pickles and every one who has eaten them, remarked that they are of superior quality. This led her to put a few of them on the market. These sold readily, and finally she started a large factory, and is now engaged in manufacturing pickles on a large scale, and has made it very prosperous. There are those skilled in canning fruit, making jams or jellies, that are superior to the ordinary make, and are put up in glass jars, and in other

ways made remarkably attractive. These ladies have built up a fortune by making such superior goods as these for which there is always a demand at fancy prices. I have another friend who has a fancy for poultry. He takes prizes at the poultry shows and often sells choice birds at \$25, 50 or even \$100 each.

I speak of these experiences to indicate how money is made. Fortunes have been made in making soap. It does not depend so much upon what we manufacture, providing we have the necessary skill and ability. The mistake most people make is in doing precisely the same thing that almost every other individual in their neighborhood is doing. This is the mistake with farmers and with fruit growers. You will find that farmers, living in certain localities, are growing the same crops, with scarcely any variation; even fruit growers living in the same locality, all grow the same kind of fruit. The man who makes the most money is the man of independent thought, who steps aside from the regular beaten track, and builds up a fortune on new lines.

Little Things May Add to Our Enjoyment of Life.—Most people have no time to be happy. John Burroughs, the naturalist, takes time to enjoy the little things about his home. He has a cabin by the woods. He will sit there all day long and watch the birds build a nest. It pays him, although he does not do this work for pay. When he writes an article for a magazine, telling about this nest building or about his other observations of nature, he is well paid for his work. There are talented women who get much pleasure out of caring for their chickens. Others take great pleasure in music, painting, traveling or reading. What is your hobby? If you have no hobby, hurry up and get one, for by and by, in your old age, you will need something of this kind to brighten your life.

Now is the Time for Painting.—There are few branches of work more often neglected than the painting of the house, barn and other buildings. Remember that the paint made of late years is not so durable as that made in olden times. As a consequence we are compelled to paint our buildings more often. In order to keep a house in prime condition, it must be painted once in four or five years at the farthest. My plan is to paint once in three years, giving it only one coat. Nothing does more to brighten and beautify a place than to keep the buildings well painted. There is no economy in delaying the painting since the longer it is delayed the more the pores of the wood open, demanding twice as much paint to cover it properly, as would be the case were the buildings frequently painted and the coverings kept in prime condition. The painting of the wood work of wagons and other farm implements is of as much importance as the painting of buildings.

Mud Tax.—The old fashion way of mending country roads is virtually a mud tax. That is, every farmer was taxed to a certain number of days' work with men, teams, wagons, plows, etc., each year. The result of this work was that mud was scraped into the middle of the road. The wear and tear of heavy loads over this pile of mud simply pressed the earth out and rutted it so that the next year the work had to be repeated, and so on indefinitely. There is no civilized country in the world in such bad condition, as regards roads, as our own country. Many things are being done now to improve them. In New York state we have a law by which any township can secure a macadamized road, similar to pavements in the city, and still the town will only be taxed for 15 per cent. of the cost. The state pays the larger part of the tax, and the county pays a certain portion. Through this excellent law, roads of New York state are being permanently improved.

"I have been dying for years; at death I shall begin to live."



In Morning Light.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Oliver S. Rice.

With light and song the world was sweet;
The mother stayed her busy feet,
And softly to the chamber crept
Where still her five year treasure slept,
And as she smoothed the little bed,
"Good-night, mamma," the darling said.

O ye, whose fond farewells are said,
Above the silence of your dead,
Perhaps if mortal eyes might see
The dawning of eternity,
We all might know our words of night
Were spoken 'mid the morning light.

Railway Safety.—Experiments in Germany have demonstrated the practicability of keeping railroad trains on the same track in instant communication with each other, and with the stations along the way, by means of a third rail, which acts as an electric wire connected with apparatus in the locomotive cab. This apparatus can be used as a telephone, and it also works automatically in signaling stoppages of a train. It is reported that the French government is to equip all the state lines with the system.

Sleep is induced by the Javanese, states a French author, by compressing the carotids. These large arteries, which carry blood to the brain, run upward below the ear from the lower front of the neck, and are pressed with a hand on each side of the neck. The brain congestion producing wakefulness is thus reduced.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Tit for Tat.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman.

Hearken all of ye bloated sots, guzzlers of beer,
There are goings-on, nowadays, dreadfully queer;
For the dear charming ladies are drugging your drink,
And you'll cease to love whisky before you can think;
You will not want your whisky nor seem so glad and frisky.
The always smiling women are doing lots of scheming,
And you won't tipple beer any more.

When the grand, tempting drinks in the gorgeous saloon,
Cease to lure, you can stay with your lady and spoon
As you used to long since, in her fair youthful prime,
In the morning of life, in the sweet olden time.
A science most astounding; if doctor, when compounding
Some drugs of wondrous action, should drive you to distraction
And you love one another no more.

Ho! ye pipe flends, cigar flends, ye smokers and chewers,
Trouble's hastening your way and it's yours, yes, it's yours!
Oh! You wouldn't feel chipper with grand pleasant moods,
If you knew patent medicines were mixed with your foods.
Wise medicine men are making the stuff that you are taking.
It's up to you to mutter, great speeches you must utter,
But you won't puff your smoke any more.

There's a saying, much quoted for many a year,
Tit for Tat, which applies to these charms so dear.
It is proper just now, or I judge it to be,
For the husbands to drug their wives' coffee or tea.
Don't mope around while grunting, instead some drugs be hunting.
Great medicine men can make 'em, your heedless wives will take 'em,
Then will like their rich coffee no more.

The Russian Mulberry.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The Russian Mulberry is not so generally known and appreciated as it really merits. Unfortunately the perishable qualities of the fruit render it practically useless for marketing, but to those who can obtain it freshly gathered it proves an unfailing revenue during the summer and even during the entire year when canned freely, making a very acceptable substitute for more expensive berries. If possible the supply for canning should be obtained during July, as the berries are more abundant and superior in quality to those which ripen in August. To give the best results they should be gathered under ripe—while still showing a trace of red color and should be canned as soon as possible after gathering as they ripen rapidly and become insipid when allowed to stand even a few hours. Even at the dead ripe stage they may still be used quite satisfactorily if combined with currants either white or red, or by adding a few of the red, half-ripe mulberries. The addition of a few raspberries will give a pleasing variety of flavor. Whenever the cans are opened, the surplus juice may be utilized for jelly if desired. A quart can of mulberries, recently opened was mixed with a pint can of white currants, the fruit made two excellent pies; the juice drained from the fruit made two small glasses of beautiful jelly. The usual rule for currant jelly was followed. The glasses after being filled and cooled were allowed to stand in the cupboard for a week or two, when the jelly was found to be as firm as desired, with a delicate flavor, and color resembling that of grape.—Reader.

"The young may die, but the old must rest!"

From Senator Armstrong, the Father of Good Roads.

State of New York, Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Green—I have your circular relative to the St. Louis good roads convention and am glad to note that the Brownlow bill is receiving such support. It is a good bill, at least quite as good as the recent irrigation bill for the West, and the agitation of the matter will undoubtedly stimulate the good roads movement whether it secures the passage of the Brownlow bill or not. So many good men are now interested in the improvement of our highways that it does not seem as if anything could interfere with it until we have completed the job. Yours truly,

Wm. W. Armstrong.

Honey is Best Sweetening for Hot Drinks—Profitable thing for the health. Indeed, it would be better for the health, if the only hot drink were what is called in Germany honey-tea—a cup of hot water with one or two tablespoonsfuls of extracted honey. The attainment of great age has in some cases been attributed largely to the life-long use of honey-tea.

Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

4339—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

4340—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

4341—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

4342—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

4343—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

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4346—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

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4348—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

4349—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

4350—The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 3½ yards 32 inches wide.

4351—The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 7 yards 27 inches wide or 4½ yards 44 inches wide.

4352—The quantity of material required for the medium size (16 years) is 10 yards 27 inches wide, 7 yards 44 inches wide or 7 yards 52 inches wide.

4353—The quantity of material required for the medium size (20 years) is 13 yards 27 inches wide, 8 yards 44 inches wide or 8 yards 52 inches wide.

4354—The quantity of material required for the medium size (24 years) is 16 yards 27 inches wide, 10 yards 44 inches wide or 10 yards 52 inches wide.

4355—The quantity of material required for the medium size (28 years) is 19 yards 27 inches wide, 12 yards 44 inches wide or 12 yards 52 inches wide.

4356—The quantity of material required for the medium size (32 years) is 22 yards 27 inches wide, 14 yards 44 inches wide or 14 yards 52 inches wide.

4357—The quantity of material required for the medium size (36 years) is 25 yards 27 inches wide, 16 yards 44 inches wide or 16 yards 52 inches wide.

4358—The quantity of material required for the medium size (40 years) is 28 yards 27 inches wide, 18 yards 44 inches wide or 18 yards 52 inches wide.

4359—The quantity of material required for the medium size (44 years) is 31 yards 27 inches wide, 20 yards 44 inches wide or 20 yards 52 inches wide.

4360—The quantity of material required for the medium size (48 years) is 34 yards 27 inches wide, 22 yards 44 inches wide or 22 yards 52 inches wide.

4361—The quantity of material required for the medium size (52 years) is 37 yards 27 inches wide, 24 yards 44 inches wide or 24 yards 52 inches wide.

4362—The quantity of material required for the medium size (56 years) is 40 yards 27 inches wide, 26 yards 44 inches wide or 26 yards 52 inches wide.

4363—The quantity of material required for the medium size (60 years) is 43 yards 27 inches wide, 28 yards 44 inches wide or 28 yards 52 inches wide.

4364—The quantity of material required for the medium size (64 years) is 46 yards 27 inches wide, 30 yards 44 inches wide or 30 yards 52 inches wide.

4365—The quantity of material required for the medium size (68 years) is 49 yards 27 inches wide, 32 yards 44 inches wide or 32 yards 52 inches wide.

4366—The quantity of material required for the medium size (72 years) is 52 yards 27 inches wide, 34 yards 44 inches wide or 34 yards 52 inches wide.

4367—The quantity of material required for the medium size (76 years) is 55 yards 27 inches wide, 36 yards 44 inches wide or 36 yards 52 inches wide.

4368—The quantity of material required for the medium size (80 years) is 58 yards 27 inches wide, 38 yards 44 inches wide or 38 yards 52 inches wide.

4369—The quantity of material required for the medium size (84 years) is 61 yards 27 inches wide, 40 yards 44 inches wide or 40 yards 52 inches wide.

4370—The quantity of material required for the medium size (88 years) is 64 yards 27 inches wide, 42 yards 44 inches wide or 42 yards 52 inches wide.

4371—The quantity of material required for the medium size (92 years) is 67 yards 27 inches wide, 44 yards 44 inches wide or 44 yards 52 inches wide.

4372—The quantity of material required for the medium size (96 years) is 70 yards 27 inches wide, 46 yards 44 inches wide or 46 yards 52 inches wide.

4373—The quantity of material required for the medium size (100 years) is 73 yards 27 inches wide, 48 yards 44 inches wide or 48 yards 52 inches wide.

4374—The quantity of material required for the medium size (104 years) is 76 yards 27 inches wide, 50 yards 44 inches wide or 50 yards 52 inches wide.

4375—The quantity of material required for the medium size (108 years) is 79 yards 27 inches wide, 52 yards 44 inches wide or 52 yards 52 inches wide.

4376—The quantity of material required for the medium size (112 years) is 82 yards 27 inches wide, 54 yards 44 inches wide or 54 yards 52 inches wide.

4377—The quantity of material required for the medium size (116 years) is 85 yards 27 inches wide, 56 yards 44 inches wide or 56 yards 52 inches wide.

4378—The quantity of material required for the medium size (120 years) is 88 yards 27 inches wide, 58 yards 44 inches wide or 58 yards 52 inches wide.

4379—The quantity of material required for the medium size (124 years) is 91 yards 27 inches wide, 60 yards 44 inches wide or 60 yards 52 inches wide.

4380—The quantity of material required for the medium size (128 years) is 94 yards 27 inches wide, 62 yards 44 inches wide or 62 yards 52 inches wide.

4381—The quantity of material required for the medium size (132 years) is 97 yards 27 inches wide, 64 yards 44 inches wide or 64 yards 52 inches wide.

4382—The quantity of material required for the medium size (136 years) is 100 yards 27 inches wide, 66 yards 44 inches wide or 66 yards 52 inches wide.

4383—The quantity of material required for the medium size (140 years) is 103 yards 27 inches wide, 68 yards 44 inches wide or 68 yards 52 inches wide.

4384—The quantity of material required for the medium size (144 years) is 106 yards 27 inches wide, 70 yards 44 inches wide or 70 yards 52 inches wide.

4385—The quantity of material required for the medium size (148 years) is 109 yards 27 inches wide, 72 yards 44 inches wide or 72 yards 52 inches wide.

4386—The quantity of material required for the medium size (152 years) is 112 yards 27 inches wide, 74 yards 44 inches wide or 74 yards 52 inches wide.

4387—The quantity of material required for the medium size (156 years) is 115 yards 27 inches wide, 76 yards 44 inches wide or 76 yards 52 inches wide.

4388—The quantity of material required for the medium size (160 years) is 118 yards 27 inches wide, 78 yards 44 inches wide or 78 yards 52 inches wide.

4389—The quantity of material required for the medium size (164 years) is 121 yards 27 inches wide, 80 yards 44 inches wide or 80 yards 52 inches wide.

4390—The quantity of material required for the medium size (168 years) is 124 yards 27 inches wide, 82 yards 44 inches wide or 82 yards 52 inches wide.

4391—The quantity of material required for the medium size (172 years) is 127 yards 27 inches wide, 84 yards 44 inches wide or 84 yards 52 inches wide.

4392—The quantity of material required for the medium size (176 years) is 130 yards 27 inches wide, 86 yards 44 inches wide or 86 yards 52 inches wide.

4393—The quantity of material required for the medium size (180 years) is 133 yards 27 inches wide, 88 yards 44 inches wide or 88 yards 52 inches wide.

4394—The quantity of material required for the medium size (184 years) is 136 yards 27 inches wide, 90 yards 44 inches wide or 90 yards 52 inches wide.

4395—The quantity of material required for the medium size (188 years) is 139 yards 27 inches wide, 92 yards 44 inches wide or 92 yards 52 inches wide.

4396—The quantity of material required for the medium size (192 years) is 142 yards 27 inches wide, 94 yards 44 inches wide or 94 yards 52 inches wide.

4397—The quantity of material required for the medium size (196 years) is 145 yards 27 inches wide, 96 yards 44 inches wide or 96 yards 52 inches wide.

4398—The quantity of material required for the medium size (200 years) is 148 yards 27 inches wide, 98 yards 44 inches wide or 98 yards 52 inches wide.

4399—The quantity of material required for the medium size (204 years) is 151 yards 27 inches wide, 100 yards 44 inches wide or 100 yards 52 inches wide.

4400—The quantity of material required for the medium size (208 years) is 154 yards 27 inches wide, 102 yards 44 inches wide or 102 yards 52 inches wide.

4401—The quantity of material required for the medium size (212 years) is 157 yards 27 inches wide, 104 yards 44 inches wide or 104 yards 52 inches wide.

4402—The quantity of material required for the medium size (216 years) is 160 yards 27 inches wide, 106 yards 44 inches wide or 106 yards 52 inches wide.

4403—The quantity of material required for the medium size (220 years) is 163 yards 27 inches wide, 108 yards 44 inches wide or 108 yards 52 inches wide.

4404—The quantity of material required for the medium size (224 years) is 166 yards 27 inches wide, 110 yards 44 inches wide or 110 yards 52 inches wide.

4405—The quantity of material required for the medium size (228 years) is 169 yards 27 inches wide, 112 yards 44 inches wide or 112 yards 52 inches wide.

4406—The quantity of material required for the medium size (232 years) is 172 yards 27 inches wide, 114 yards 44 inches wide or 114 yards 52 inches wide.

4407—The quantity of material required for the medium size (236 years) is 175 yards 27 inches wide, 116 yards 44 inches wide or 116 yards 52 inches wide.

4408—The quantity of material required for the medium size (240 years) is 178 yards 27 inches wide, 118 yards 44 inches wide or 118 yards 52 inches wide.

4409—The quantity of material required for the medium size (244 years) is 181 yards 27 inches wide, 120 yards 44 inches wide or 120 yards 52 inches wide.

4410—The quantity of material required for the medium size (248 years) is 184 yards 27 inches wide, 122 yards 44 inches wide or 122 yards 52 inches wide.

4411—The quantity of material required for the medium size (252 years) is 187 yards 27 inches wide, 124 yards 44 inches wide or 124 yards 52 inches wide.

4412—The quantity of material required for the medium size (256 years) is 190 yards 27 inches wide, 126 yards 44 inches wide or 126 yards 52 inches wide.

4413—The quantity of material required for the medium size (260 years) is 193 yards 27 inches wide, 128 yards 44 inches wide or 128 yards 52 inches wide.

4414—The quantity of material required for the medium size (264 years) is 196 yards 27 inches wide, 130 yards 44 inches wide or 130 yards 52 inches wide.

4415—The quantity of material required for the medium size (268 years) is 199 yards 27 inches wide, 132 yards 44 inches wide or 132 yards 52 inches wide.

4416—The quantity of material required for the medium size (272 years) is 202 yards 27 inches wide, 134 yards 44 inches wide or 134 yards 52 inches wide.

4417—The quantity of material required for the medium size (276 years) is 205 yards 27 inches wide, 136 yards 44 inches wide or 136 yards 52 inches wide.

4418—The quantity of material required for the medium size (280 years) is 208 yards 27 inches wide, 138 yards 44 inches wide or 138 yards 52 inches wide.

4419—The quantity of material required for the medium size (284 years) is 211 yards 27 inches wide, 140 yards 44 inches wide or 140 yards 52 inches wide.

4420—The quantity of material required for the medium size (288 years) is 214 yards 27 inches wide, 142 yards 44 inches wide or 142 yards 52 inches wide.

4421—The quantity of material required for the medium size (292 years) is 217 yards 27 inches wide, 144 yards 44 inches wide or 144 yards 52 inches wide.

4422—The quantity of material required for the medium size (296 years) is 220 yards 27 inches wide, 146 yards 44 inches wide or 146 yards 52 inches wide.

4423—The quantity of material required for the medium size (300 years) is 223 yards 27 inches wide, 148 yards 44 inches wide or 148 yards 52 inches wide.

4424—The quantity of material required for the medium size (304 years) is 226 yards 27 inches wide, 150 yards 44 inches wide or 150 yards 52 inches wide.

4425—The quantity of material required for the medium size (308 years) is 229 yards 27 inches wide, 152 yards 44 inches wide or 152 yards 52 inches wide.



First Skeleton—"A murder was committed down town last night."

Second Skeleton—"Who was murdered?"

First Sk.—"A beautiful young woman."

Second Sk.—"What was the cause of the murder?"

First Sk.—"Love."

Second Sk.—"Is it possible that love should be the cause of murder?"

First Sk.—"Yes, if it is that kind of love that breaks up happy homes. Be good if you would be happy."

Second Sk.—"All good people are not happy. A man or a woman might be good and still suffer from ill-health or accident."

First Sk.—"It is true that they might thus suffer but even then they would be far happier for being good."

Second Sk.—"What do you mean by being good?"

First Sk.—"By being good I mean by acting on principle. By dealing justly; by right conduct. If a man is satisfied in his own mind that his conduct has been good, that he has been charitable and generous, this fact will continue to make him a happy man under all circumstances."

Second Sk.—"But supposing he is suffering from a cancer that is incurable and which causes him intense pain?"

First Sk.—"Even then he will be in a sense happy, since he will not feel that his infirmity is a retribution. We must rely upon ourselves in a large degree for our happiness. We cannot get away from ourselves. If we have a friend who is coarse, rude, and vicious we can avoid his company, but if we are coarse, rude and vicious we cannot escape ourselves, therefore must be continually confronted with our own shortcomings."

Second Sk.—"What are the particulars of this murder?"

First Sk.—"A seemingly respectable man, before his marriage to an estimable woman, had formed an attachment for another younger girl whom he continued to visit after his marriage, escorting her to entertainments and suppers, often entertaining her at his home, thus forcing her upon the attention of his wife, who was naturally highly indignant."

Second Sk.—"He must have been a brute."

First Sk.—"There is no condemnation severe enough for such a man. When his wife condemned his course it is said that he threatened to shoot her if she made him further trouble on the subject. This together with other unpleasant circumstances in connection with the husband's treatment drove the woman to frenzy. She hastened to the house of the young woman who is supposed to be the source of the trouble, and having gained an interview with her, stabbed her to the heart, screaming, 'you are the woman who has broken up my home.'"

Second Sk.—"You say the murdered girl was beautiful?"

First Sk.—"Yes, and she was loved by her companions. In her home she was supposed to be a good girl. She was motherless. Her father was a traveling man."

Second Sk.—"Beauty is a dangerous thing in woman."

First Sk.—"Yes, truly. She who is endowed with great beauty should be endowed with more than ordinary strength of character, more restraint, and more than ordinary good sense, but nature does not give to one person all desirable endowments, thus those who are endowed with great beauty are often deficient in character and strength of mind. Beauty and weakness are a dangerous combination."

Second Sk.—"What will they do with the woman who killed the girl?"

First Sk.—"She will be tried in the courts at an expense of \$50,000 to this county, declared insane and set at liberty."

Second Sk.—"What will be done with the husband who, in a strict sense, is more accountable for the death of the young girl than his wife?"

First Sk.—"He will go free, he will escape justice, but he will receive the condemnation of his fellows. He will not, however, be a happy man for those who would be happy must be good."

Let no man extend his thoughts or let his hopes wander towards future and far-distant events and accidental contingencies. This day is mine and yours, but ye know not what shall be on the morrow.—Jeremy Taylor.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and catalogue 261 free, W. Chester, Pa.

Concerning Vegetarianism.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Lewis.

There have been recommendations in Green's Fruit Grower, and elsewhere urging humanity to give up the use of meats and confine itself exclusively to a vegetable diet. There seems in these days to be a concerted movement on the part of an uncommonly large number of so-called dietetic and religious reformers to convert the world to this mode of living; and somehow this movement appears to me to have a far deeper moving power than the mere matter of what mankind shall eat.

Certainly the eating of meat is a God-given privilege and must therefore be good for mankind; for, after the flood, the eating of meat was added to the vegetarian diet of the antediluvians by God's revelation to Noah in these words. "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things."

This flesh and vegetable diet was used by our Lord Himself when He fed the multitude with fish and bread; and again at the last supper when He ate the passover lamb and unleavened bread with His apostles. And, more striking still, after He had arisen from the dead, He appeared to His disciples at the lake and with them ate fish and bread which He Himself had provided for the meat.

I am aware that Paul wrote to Timothy that a time would come when there would be a "commanding to abstain from meats;" but when one reads his description of the kind of persons who will issue such commands, and the source from whence they will get their authority to do so, it makes one shudder at the bare thought of obeying them. These are Paul's words: "In the latter times some shall depart from the faith giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron, and commanding to abstain from meats which God has created to be received with thanksgiving."

The great number of "hot irons"—that is, enthusiastic advocates—who at this time are engaged in "searing the consciences" of men against the use of meats, some upon religious, and some upon dietetic grounds, make one wonder if we are not living in the "latter times" referred to by Paul; and this suspicion is increased whenever one tests the religious beliefs of those so engaged; for in every case I have tested I have found them, as Paul declares they will be, "Departed from the faith" as held by the orthodox Christian churches. It seems to me then, that it will be well for Christians to hold fast their ancient God-given freedom "In respect of meat or drink," and hold fast also to the ancient Christian "faith once delivered to the saints;" lest, being led away by these radical reformers, they might ultimately find themselves following the lead of "seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." Truly there is something unnatural and uncanny in the vegetarian cult.

Editor's Note.—I publish this article that both sides may be heard, but will not consent to any controversy on this subject in Green's Fruit Grower. There is much that might be said on both sides of the subject. I believe that many people eat too much meat. Meat is not absolutely necessary for any person. I eat about one fourth as much meat as the ordinary man. I advise my friends not to eat too much meat if they would enjoy the best health.

Asparagus.—It is not many years since we first saw the Palmetto asparagus roots advertised, but they sell now as cheaply as the older varieties, and are claimed to have two advantages. They are probably the earliest or first to send up stalks of market size in the spring, and they are said to be not rust proof, but less subject to rust than the others. Those who intend to set plants or sow the seed next spring will do well to try this variety.

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When the Green Gits Back in the Trees.

In spring, when the green gits back in the trees,
And the sun comes out and stays,
And yer boots pull on with a good tight squeeze,
And yer think of yer barefoot days;
When you ort to work, and you want to not,
And you and yer wife agrees
It's time to spade up the garden lot—
When the green gits back to the trees.
Well! Work is the least of my ideas
When the green, you know, gits back in the trees.

When the green gits back in the trees, and bees
Is buzzin' roun' again
In that kind of a lazy "go as you please"
Old gait they bum roun' in;
When the groun's all bald where the hay-
rick stood,
And the crick is riz, and the breeze
Coaxes the bloom in the old dog-wood,
And the green gits back in the trees,
I like, as I say, in sich scenes as these,
The time when the green gits back in the trees.

When the whole tail-feathers o' winter-time
Is all pulled out and gone!
And the sap it thaws and begins to climb,
And the sweat it starts out on
A feller's forerd, a gettin' down
At the old spring on his knees—
I kind o' like jes' a-loaferin' roun'
When the green gits back in the trees;
Jes' a-patterin' roun' as I—durn—please—
When the green, you know, gits back in the trees.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Humus Theory Correct.

To only a very few, if any, engaged in research work in the realm of science does it occur that they are able to surround and account for all the depending conditions which attach to any fact they are able to demonstrate says Farmers' Review. In the first half of the nineteenth century agricultural chemistry freely acknowledged that plants fed principally from organic matter and humus was regarded as necessary to fertility. Justus von Liebig later demonstrated that plants could be fed directly with soluble mineral salts. To the minds of many, this seemed to discredit the humus or organic theory, and as a consequence humus in soils was neglected.

To-day the researches of Pasteur and others have shown us that all life depends upon organic action. The agricultural chemists are telling us that the decline of humus in soils marks the point of decline of fertility, and forcibly are we reminded that "there is nothing new under the sun." The doubt which had been cast upon the ability of plants to directly utilize the organic matter in the soil has now been dispelled and the humus theory is being freely taught. Apropos of this the bone, tankage, blood and other animal matter fertilizers, and the peas, clover and beans as vegetable matter fertilizers, assume a new and interesting importance; as it is to these materials we must turn to supply the wants of our soils not fully met by barn-yard manures.—Thomas Wallace.

Where Everything Grows.—Arrangements are under way for the establishment of an international botanical garden in the Province of Benguet, near the west coast of Luzon, says "Saturday Evening Post." Here scientists of the insular bureau of agriculture for the Philippine islands have discovered what they claim to be the world's ideal spot for the propagation of the greatest variety of plants and trees. Although Benguet is only one hundred and forty-three miles from Manila its climate is totally unlike that of the lower country. The site proposed for the great experimental garden lies in a high valley between summits of the Caraballo range, many of whose peaks are seven thousand feet high. The mean annual temperature at Baguio, the capital of Benguet, is only sixty-two degrees. Even in August the maximum temperature does not exceed seventy-six degrees.

The soil of this high valley as well as the mountains is composed of volcanic clay of unknown depth. Experiments thus far made demonstrate that tropical, sub-tropical and temperate zone trees and flowers will flourish side by side. Acacias from Australia, California redwood, the cryptomerias of Japan, cedar of Lebanon, and deciduous trees like oak and sycamore, thrive there. Conditions are likewise favorable to the richest vegetation. Caladiums and dracaenas, particularly valuable for their ornamental foliage, attain quick and satisfactory growth.

I would plan my work two or three years ahead, and employ enough help to do everything well and at the right time to secure the best results. Every thing done in this way yields a profit and a great deal of pleasure. I put a great deal of time on fitting the land. I want the oxygen of the air to come in contact with every soil grain to render the plant foods soluble and immediately available for the use of the plants so they shall never get hungry.

A fig-custard pudding is made of one-half pound of good figs, a pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs and the white of one, one-half ounce of gelatine soaked in cold water, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a half cupful of any kind of fruit jelly. Soak the figs in warm water until quite soft, then split and dip each piece in the jelly, which has been warmed enough to allow the figs to be well coated. Line a buttered mould with the figs. Heat the milk and stir into it the well-beaten yolks and the sugar. Return the saucepan to the fire until the mixture thickens. Add the soaked gelatine and set the pan aside to cool. As soon as it begins to harden add to it the white of the egg, well beaten, and beat the mixture until it is quite spongy. Fill the fig-lined mould and set in a cool place for several hours. This may be made the day before using, and is a good Sunday tea dessert.

Some of the greatest beauties of whom history tells have also been prone to the use of oil. Madame Recamier was in the habit of partaking freely of olive oil with her food and using it also after the bath. Her beautiful skin and clear complexion were doubtless due to this rather than to powders or paints. Tradition says that both Cleopatra and Zenobia partook freely of olive oil and used oils after the bath. In the countries where the olive flourishes, such as Italy, medical practitioners use the oil very freely for a host of ailments.

It is maintained in the Levantine countries that the external use of oil prevents rheumatism, gout and other kindred maladies which are aggravated by external chills, and that the internal use of the oil removes the toxic condition of the blood which leads to the generation of these maladies.

Ideal Dumplings.—Mix thoroughly by sifting one pint of flour, a saltspoonful of salt, and a heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder. Rub into the flour a teaspoonful of cold butter, using the tips of the fingers. Stir into the prepared flour just enough milk—skimmed milk will answer—to make a soft dough, not stiff enough to roll out. Take the meat up on a platter, and with a tablespoon drop pieces of the soft dough about as large as small biscuit into the boiling broth. Cover closely, and cook eight minutes without uncovering or allowing the kettle to stop boiling. Serve at once.—Washington Star.

Vegetable Soup.—This is good and cheap, and may be made ready for use in two hours. Cut one-fourth pound lean soup meat in small bits, peel and cut in dice one-half cupful each of carrots, turnips and tomatoes (or take same quantity canned tomatoes); peel and chop a small onion; pick over and wash in cold water one-half cupful of rice, put these ingredients on the fire with two quarts of cold water, add two teaspoonsful of salt and one-half saltspoon of pepper, cover the soup kettle and cook slowly for two hours, then strain through a colander.

I have the nine original trees of the Elberta that first came to Colorado. They are fourteen years old and have never missed a crop since the third year after planting. The trees are in fine, healthy condition, and show no signs of decay. Unlike any other variety, the peaches are larger on these old trees than on younger ones. The tree preserves its vigor by thinning itself until one unaccustomed to it would think the fruit had all dropped. When picking time comes, however, the trees are loaded with the largest, smoothest, most beautiful, even-sized peaches. The self-thinning is a great labor-saving item, compared with other kinds inclined to overbear. Several of our oldest trees yielded from twenty to twenty-seven boxes all select and No. 1 grade the past season.

Within the past six years there have been hundreds of acres of the Elberta planted exclusively. There were some forty thousand Elberta trees planted in the spring of 1900 in the North Fork valley alone, and this spring will no doubt surpass that number. From \$400 to \$500 profit an acre is only a common yield, while in favorable seasons, when failures in other localities happen, \$800 to \$1,000 an acre profit is not unusual. The peach is profitable to sell from the tree. It is profitable canned or dried. Hogs run in the orchard to eat the fallen crop make fine-flavored fat, sweet pork. In fact, I consider the peach the most profitable and easiest fruit to grow, where all conditions are favorable.

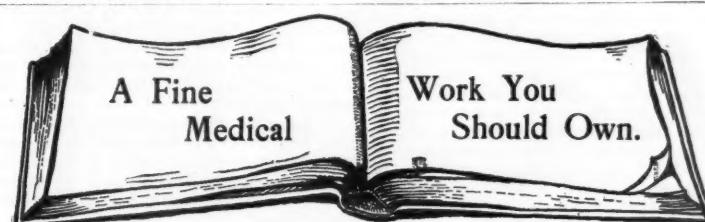
A curious theory is being investigated by the Paris Academy of Sciences. Human stature is supposed to be controlled by the gland in the throat under the larynx, and artificial stimulation of this gland is claimed to cause any child to grow to maximum height.

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Woman's Page

CONTINUED.

Suggestions for Housecleaning.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. J. C.

The reign of terror which was once considered a necessary accompaniment to the spring house cleaning, has in many cases given way to a more quiet and orderly, but just as effective method. It is not necessary to have the whole house in an uproar at once, and it may be done so quietly and gradually that the man of the house hardly realizes that anything unusual has occurred.

Do not take the heating stove down until you are reasonably sure that you will not need a fire again this season. The house becomes damp and chilly, and many cases of bad colds have been traced to housecleaning. This need not hinder you from doing many things that will be a great help when the regular work begins. The closets may be cleaned, the spring and summer clothing brought out and made ready to wear when needed. Heavy furs, overcoats and bed clothing may be brushed, aired and put away, and many things that will suggest themselves when one begins work, attended to. If it is possible, clean only one room at a time. When ready to vacate the dining room, have a clean, comfortable room ready to use for that purpose. A little planning will enable one to avoid much discomfort for the whole family.

Upholstered furniture is one of the favorite hiding places for moths, and unless cared for properly in the spring, soon becomes infested with them. Remove a few tacks from the bottom covering and dust an ounce or more of powdered borax into the filling. New covers may be put on if the old ones have grown shabby from long use, and many a housewife has succeeded in doing very neat work.

The cellar needs special care at this season of the year. Remove all decayed vegetables, moldy boards or anything else that might prove injurious to the health of the family. Open the windows and doors, allowing it to dry and air thoroughly. If you use a refrigerator, see that it is scrubbed and well aired before anything is put in it.

The best treatment for oil paintings is to wipe them off with a soft cloth, then oil them with linseed oil thinned by adding a little turpentine. If the gift frames are badly specked, dip a rag in water in which onions have boiled, and wipe them with it. When the gilding has worn off in spots, they may be repaired by applying liquid gilding with a soft brush.

Borax is a great help in house cleaning. Nothing cleans windows and leaves them so bright and shining as water in which a little has been dissolved; it also lessens the work of washing painted woodwork one-half, and does not injure the paint.

Of course the stoves should be cleaned before they are put away. After the soot has been removed from the pipes, rub them with sweet oil to which a little beeswax is added. Wrap the stoves with old carpet to keep them free from rust.

In Answer to Young Mothers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. J. H.

Several mothers wish to know how fresh ink stains can be removed. First wash them in cold water, so as to remove as much of the ink as possible, then wash in lemon juice and salt, and lay out in the sun to dry. If the first application is not sufficient, try a second.

For grass stains upon children's clothes wash them in alcohol, but an old stain is pretty hard to efface.

Dark ginghams should never have soap put directly upon the goods. If they are much soiled and it is necessary to wash them, put them in salt water for an hour, then wash them in a good warm suds of rain water and gold dust washing powder, and put through a thin starch and hang out doors to dry. Turn wrong side out and iron on the wrong side to avoid a gloss. As it's time now to begin to wash ginghams, I will get dozens of inquiries in regard to them and I send this in time. It is safe and excellent.

Mary Anderson made a fortune of nearly a million dollars as an actress. When under thirty years of age, she married and retired from the stage and since that time has devoted her attention to the raising of poultry as a pastime and amusement. She loves her pet chickens, of which she has several hundred. She has remarkable houses and grounds for these birds and takes pleasure in caring for them herself personally.

The American Girl.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by D. L. C.

The American girl is the girl par excellence. So much has been said of her that she is widely known. But the subject is ever new. She must of necessity rank first in the youthful world, that is when comparing her with girls of other nations. Her ancestors were driven from their homes to seek asylums in a wilderness, and it must follow that the daughters of those heroic men and women should likewise be brave and self-reliant. The hardships which they suffered made them shrewd and frugal, and those homely virtues are not forgotten. It has now become something more than a fad that every girl shall be employed in some useful occupation. Fair Americans have become famous in music, in literature, in art, and in dramatic life. And now the sentiment is greatly in favor of a business career for girls who must earn their own livelihood.

To be able to write as an average two hundred words a minute and to transcribe the same in neat, accurate typewritten form, is to be possessed of an accomplishment at once practical and fascinating. The girl who aspires to a business career is first of all ambitious. She is patient and persevering. Her determination carries her safely over the difficult places, of which there are many in a commercial life. When the school days are over the business life is open for the enterprising young woman who has performed to the best of her ability all the tasks put upon her in the business college.

She is fast taking the place of the young men in the offices of our leading business men. Less than a century ago the idea of hiring any but men was entirely out of the question. But let it be said here, although out of place from a literary point of view, that no one should enter the business life who has not perfect health. The amount of energy expended is very great. But with health as well as of all other great blessings, the American girl is bountifully supplied.

Care of the Hair.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. H.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower, a young girl, desires to know what is good for oily hair, that she cannot dress it nicely at all because it is so oily.

Nothing is more convenient than this wash: Dissolve a tablespoonful (1-2 ounce) of powdered camphor in as little alcohol as will reduce it, add a tablespoonful of glycerine and the same of borax and pour on a quart of boiling soft water. Let it simmer a minute, cool, and bottle soon as possible. Dampen the hair daily with this before dressing it. It will cure it of being so oily. An excellent wash for the hair consists of one teaspoonful of powdered borax, one tablespoonful of spirits of hartshorn, one quart of rain water, mix all together and apply to the head with a sponge and then rub the head with a dry towel. Ammonia makes the hair brittle.

Perhaps it is not generally known, as it should be, that salt put in the mouth will instantly relieve convulsive movements in fits, either of children or animals.

For a stiff neck, pains in the chest, etc., warm some sweet oil and rub on thoroughly with the hands, then cover with sheet wadding, the shiny side out. Wear it until you feel comfortable.

To make camphor ice, take two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, four ounces of spermacetin, two ounces of white wax and half an ounce of camphor. Melt all over a water bath, and run in moulds of proper size and form.

For a soft corn dip a piece of linen cloth in turpentine and wrap it around the toe on which the corn is, every night and morning. It will prove an immediate relief to the pain and soreness, and the corn will disappear after a few days.

—Woman's Magazine.

Occupations for Women.—Within the last fifteen years schools have sprung up all over the country for the education of women—education both of a general and a special nature—and now a girl chooses a vocation and fits herself for it with as much care as her brother gives to the preparation for his life-work. But these, I believe, are in the main what may be called "new occupations."

Fifty years ago there were but seven forms of employment open to women—teaching, needlework, work in cotton-mills, keeping boarders, type-setting, book-binding and household service. Today there is not a profession or calling, from the ministry, medicine and law to boot-blacking, barbering and street-cleaning, in which women are not engaged and earning good wages.—Woman's Home Companion.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Plums, peaches, lemons and similar small fruits keep best in papers. It will repay the housewife to do her perishable fruits up in paper as soon as purchased.

For insomnia a glass of hot milk, or better still hot malted milk, taken just before retiring, will often have the desired effect.

After touching poison ivy wash the parts exposed in alcohol and avoid anything greasy.

Be careful in buying second-hand books; diseases may be easily conveyed by them, and books, moreover, are very hard to fumigate.

Rock crystal, French glass and table glass of the Colonial cut, have supplanted cut glass in the affections of the housewife. The French glass, with its delicate tracings of gold and exquisitely cut stems, is especially popular just now. The colonial kind, which comes in broad berry dishes, carafes, whiskey jugs and drinking glasses, is admirably suited to dining-rooms furnished in Colonial style.

To cook string beans, string thoroughly, cut in half, then in half lengthwise, throw into boiling water and let them come to a boil. Remove from the fire, drain, cover with cold water and let them stand in this until it is time to cook them, then drain again, cover with boiling water and cook for fifteen minutes, and when almost done add salt. When tender, drain, add a lump of butter, and salt and pepper to taste.

No wardrobe of maid or matron is complete without at least one gown of some of the attractive black silk fabrics. They are made up in combination with so many dainty laces and chiffon accessories that they are at once youthful and elegant, as well as smart. Brilliant back taffetas, black satin duchesse, peau de soie and soft semi-lustrous louisines are popular and divide favor with black crepe de chines and black lace gowns.

To make a plain lemon sherbet, a half dozen lemons, one pound of sugar, one quart of water and a heaping tablespoonful of gelatine will be needed. Dissolve the gelatine by first stirring it into a cupful of the water, scalded. Add the sugar, the juice of the lemons, the rest of the water and freeze.

A fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by being frequently sponged with water in which a little soda has been dissolved.

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.

When you serve a baked-bean salad accompany it with olive or anchovy sandwiches.—Good Housekeeping.

Clean hardwood carefully, polishing it when it is dry with crude petroleum oil, which must be rubbed into the wood with a piece of hard cotton, so as to leave no residue of oil on the surface.

Directions are often seen for cleaning windows with spirits of wine. The majority of housekeepers do not always know what spirits of wine means. It is an old-fashioned term for 90 per cent. alcohol, such as is usually sold by druggists for household purposes. It is excellent for cleaning windows. After the window frames are properly cleaned and the window glasses washed with clear water, polish them with a little alcohol and a camoile skin. Plate glass shines beautifully if it is rubbed over with whiting and water on both sides, and when it is dry polished off with camoile skin. Glass which has become dusty must be thoroughly dusted off before it is cleaned in any other way.

Mirrors are easiest made clean with whiting which is allowed to dry on the surface of the glass and then polished off. Stained glass windows are simply washed off with clear water after being thoroughly dusted. Wipe and polish dry with a camoile or a cotton cloth. An absorbent cotton towel is sometimes the best thing to rub glass with at first before polishing it with the camoile. Make it a rule never to apply soap or soapy water to glass. Foolish people are continually trying this experiment with the never-failing result of streaky cloudy panes.—New York "Tribune."

The young housekeeper who told the fisherman that she wanted some eels, and when he asked her how much, replied, "About two yards and a half," has a rival in a woman mentioned in the Chicago "News."

"I wish to get some butter, please," she said to the dealer.

"Roll butter, ma'am?" he asked, politely.

"No; we wish to eat it on toast. We seldom have rolls."—Youth's Companion.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

Most cooks boil green corn too long and so destroy its flavor. Tender corn never needs to be cooked more than six minutes.

Housewives will find the soap bill diminished if both laundry and toilet sorts are bought in quantities and kept without wrappers, to harden well, for some weeks before using.

When canning fruit, have on the kitchen table a wet cloth upon which to stand the jars while being filled. This prevents danger of breakage.

If steaks or chops are one inch in thickness, broil for seven minutes from the beginning; if one inch and a half, broil twelve minutes. A two-inch steak requires to be broiled twenty minutes.

A bottle of alcohol should be found on the laundry shelf for the summer washing. A few drops rubbed on grass stains will take them out easily.

To clean laces that are only slightly soiled, rub well in cornmeal, magnesia or cornstarch, allowing the lace to remain over night in the meal or powder. Next morning brush carefully with a clean brush.—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Onion soup is often liked by people who disdain the savory herb in any other form. There is no doubt of the wholesomeness of the onion, and those who have never tried the soup are recommended to use this celebrated recipe of the elder Dumas. Take for three pints of soup, four Bermuda onions, or eight common white ones, mince them, and fry to a golden brown in two tablespoonsfuls of butter. Pour in two quarts of water, season with pepper and salt, and boil until the onions are quite soft. Beat the yolks of three eggs, mix with the soup, and pour the mixture over finger slices of toasted bread. Milk may be used instead of water in this soup.

Do not allow children to eat fruit skins. They are frequently filled with microbes which find in the stomach conditions favorable to their development. The downy bloom of the peach is especially liable to contain these microbes. All fruit should be washed before going to the table. Grapes may be easily cleansed by holding each bunch upside down under the cold-water faucet.

Here is a delicious relish from England: Shave about four ounces of soft cheddar cheese—best dairy cheese is an excellent substitute—and mix to a paste with an ounce of butter, a tablespoonful of salad oil and a teaspoonful of French mustard. Cut ripe tomatoes in half, scoop out part of the seeds, and fill with the cheese mixture. Sprinkle the top with minced chives.

Hemstitched note paper is a novelty, and bids fair to become popular. It is pretty and dainty in the pale shades now so much in vogue.

Sets containing a half dozen stickpins have for heads river pearls of various irregular shapes.

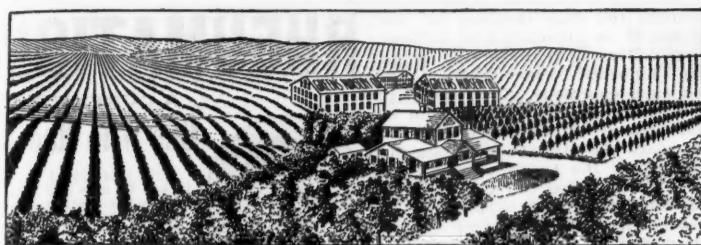
To keep a spoon in position when desirous of dropping medicine into it and needing both hands to hold bottle and cork, place the handle between the leaves of a closed book lying upon a table.

Do not stuff cobwebs into a cut unless you want pus to form, as cobwebs are rich in bacteria which produce pus. Instead, stop bleeding by the use of water as hot as you can bear it, and healing will take place in half the time.

Common alum melted in an iron spoon over hot coals forms a strong cement for joining glass and metals together. It is a good thing for holding glass lamps to their stands.

Rice can be used several ways for puddings and is wholesome and palatable. Here is a good one that is easily made: Take six ounces of whole rice, and when sufficiently boiled, stir in a tablespoonful and a half of suet, shredded fine; when that is melted, take it up, add one egg and two ounces of moist sugar. Boil these together three-quarters of an hour.

The Kitchen.—When I furnish a kitchen as my workroom some idea as to convenience and the saving of time and steps modifies the arrangement of things. All the utensils are kept as near as possible to where they will be needed. The tin covers of saucers and kettles are on a rack within reach of the range. The cooking forks and spoons have their niches just below. The little paring knife I like best is not in the knife box amid carvers and mixing spoons, but where I can get it without leaving the low rocker where I sit when preparing vegetables. The bread knife and cutting board (which last is apt to be the cover of a grape basket, light and clean) are always convenient to the bread jar. Two or three favorite saucers are kept handing abroad in full view near the water faucet, for is not the first step toward cooking almost everything the preparing for some freshly boiled water?—Good Housekeeping for October.



VIEW OF GREEN'S NURSERY CO. FARMS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established 25 Years.

For Sale—750,000 Fruit and Ornamental Trees

We grow the best trees, true to name. Save half your money buying from us direct, instead of agents. Let us price your list. NOW is the time to order for Spring Planting. For years we have been supplying our patrons with trees at wholesale prices. We are located in Western New York, the most favorable section in the world for growing the best fruit trees, plants, and vines. Our nurseries are free from Scale and other injurious insect pests.

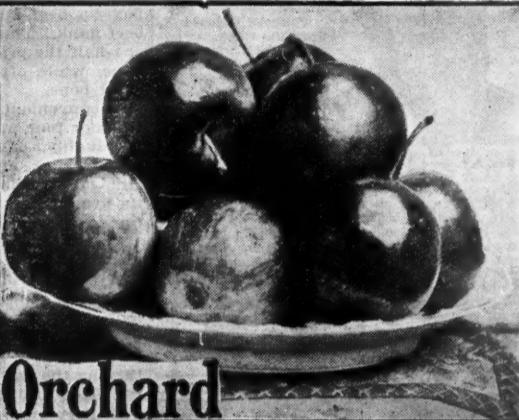


CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE.—This photograph of a hedge of California Privet was taken by C. A. Green at Rochester, N. Y., and shows how beautiful is the California Privet as hedge plants. This hedge has been planted only a few years. It remains green at Rochester nearly all winter. It has a beautiful white blossom, something like a white lilac. The privet is not so rank a grower as the locust or the spruce, and does not spread so wide or occupy so much ground as many other hedges. Therefore it is popular in city and village planted on the streets or between small building lots.

SAVE \$100 to \$200

In buying trees of us for your orchard. We grow the trees and sell them ourselves. They go direct from our nursery to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy Green's trees you pay the actual cost of growing and our small profit. This profit is small because we sell millions of trees yearly. A tree agent may only sell 100 trees where we sell car loads, and he must charge extravagant prices to meet his expenses. Then he has to buy his trees, whereas we grow our trees, thus we know our trees to be true to name.

How to Make the Best Orchard



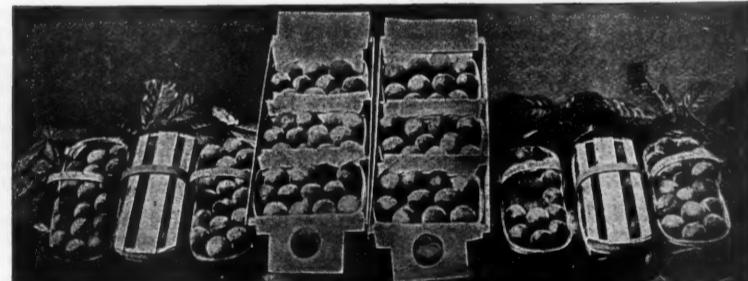
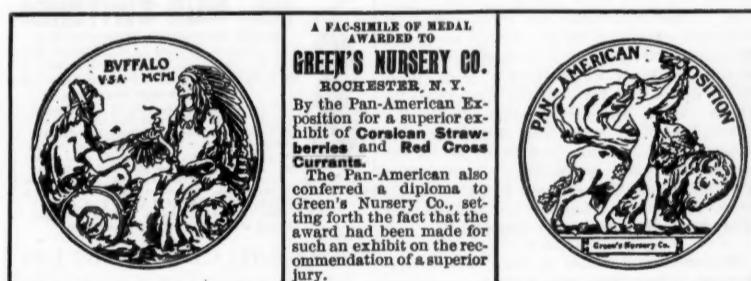
FOR SALE

62 Varieties of Valuable Apples

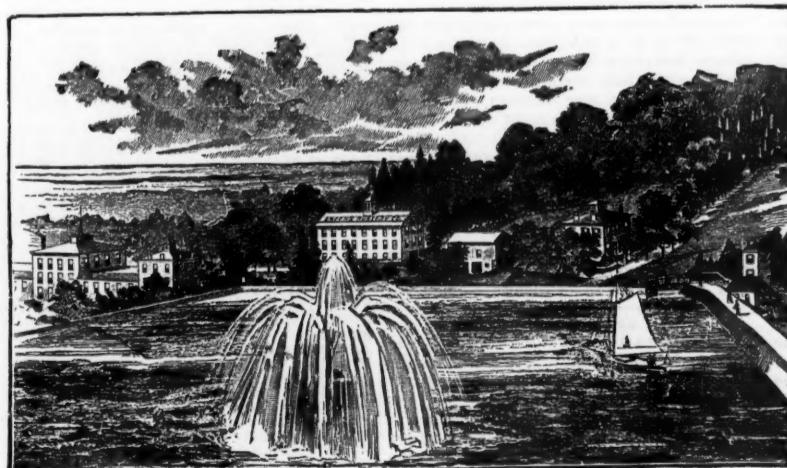
American Blush	Fallwater	N. W. Greening	Sutton Beauty
Arkansas Beauty	General Grant (crab.)	Ontario	Sweet Bough
Baldwin	Cano	Paragon	Tallman Sweet
Ben Davis	Gloria Mundi	Pewaukee	Transcendent Crab
Banana	Craveneistein	Found Sweet	Twenty Ounce
Baxter	Grimes Golden	Princess Louise	Wagener
Bellflower	Hyslop Crab	Rambo	Walbridge
Bismarck	Hubbardston	Rox. Russet	Walter Pease
Canada Red	Jacob Sweet	Red Astrachan	Wealthy
Caroline Red June	Jonathan	Red Bietigheimer	Willow Twig
Duchess	King	Rome Beauty	Winesap
Early Harvest	Lord Nelson	R. I. Greening	Wismor's Dessert
Fall Pippin	McIntosh	Shiawassee Beauty	Wolf River
Fameuse	Maiden's Blush	Scott's Winter	Yellow Transparent
Fanny	Mann	Stark	York Imperial
	Northern Spy	Seek-no-further	

WORDEN-SECKEL PEAR, NIAGARA PEACH, THANKSGIVING PRUNE, KEIFFER PEAR, NEW YORK STATE PRUNE, RED CROSS CURRANT

OUR SPECIALTIES



100,000 Peach Trees For Sale



VIEW OF C. A. GREEN'S GROUNDS, ROCHESTER, N. Y., FROM PARK.

WE have in surplus a large stock of strictly first-class northern grown peach trees, 3 to 4 and 2 to 3 feet high, of the following varieties: Chair's Choice, Crosby, Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Elberta, Fitzgerald, Globe, Niagara, Red Cheek Molocoton, Reeves' Favorite, Beers' Smock, Stevens' Rariper, Triumph, Yellow St. John, that we offer at bargain prices. Also largest sizes in abundance. Let us price your list. Send for our list of surplus stock. We can save you money on peach trees. Green's Peach Book, or Green's Book on Strawberries will be mailed free to all who are about to plant peaches or strawberries this spring.

We take great pride in the grade of trees, etc., we offer this season. They are the best we have ever offered. It is not possible for any one to sell you better trees than these which we have now ready waiting to receive your orders.

We issue two illustrated catalogues, one of Fruit Trees and Plants, and one of Ornamental Plants, Vines, and Trees, either one or both of which are sent free on application.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER.

FREE KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsey, Diabetes, etc.

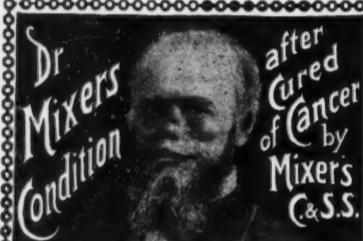
The above diseases are all caused by disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder and for these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges river, East India.

It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the kidney, and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Professor Edward S. Fog, the evangelist, testifies in the Christian Advocate that the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him in one month of severe Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism.

Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering, His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Rev. Thos. M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., and others give similar testimony. Many ladies, including Mrs. Lydia Valentine, East Worcester, N. Y.; Mrs. Maria Wall, Ferry, Mich., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you One Large Case by mail Free. It is a Sure Specific and can not fail. Address, the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 439 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



Sure Cure for Cancer

Serofula, Running Sores and all Blood Diseases.

A never failing cure luckily discovered by an old Michigan Doctor.

Forty-five years ago my father, who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After a long and painful struggle he died. The cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat.

Father fortunately discovered the great remedy which saved him. This was forty years ago, and he has never suffered since.

This same discovery has now cured thousands who were threatened with operation and death. And to prove that this is the truth we will give their sworn statement if you will write us. Doctors, Lawyers, Mechanics, Ministers, Laboring Men, Bankers and all classes recommend this glorious life saving discovery, and we want the whole world to benefit by it.

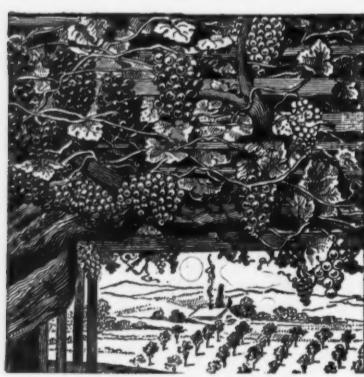
HAVE YOU GOT CANCER?
Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, Fever-Sores, Goitre, Cataract, Salt-Eater, Rheumatism, Piles, Eczema, Seized Head or Paroxysms in the Brain.

We positively guarantee our great treatment, perfect satisfaction and honest service—or money refunded.

It will cost you nothing to learn the truth about this wonderful home treatment without the knife or caustic. And if you know anyone who is afflicted with any disease above named, you can do them a Christian act of kindness by sending them the address of the writer and telling them how easily they can be cured in their own home. This is no idle talk, we mean just what we say. We have cured others and can assure you. Forty years experience guarantees success. Write us today; delay is dangerous.

Illustrated Booklet FREE.

DR. MIXER, 505 State St., Hastings, Mich.



C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 50c, but we will accept 10c. if you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



The Old Barn.

Its doors stood wide and free to all; Each horse neighed welcome from his stall, When summer showers drove us there To linger until skies grew fair, A magic realm 'twas to us then Whose dark enchanter was old Ben!

Like chandeliers swung overhead, The wasp's wide nest of cells was spread, And on some rafter, still and flat, With wings outstretched, reposed the bat, While pigeons fluttered in and out, Viewing our presence there with doubt.

Ah, dear old barn! you stored away Far more than oats and corn and hay; Beneath your rafters what a hoard Of shining dreams our bosoms stored; And still from 'neath your shadows roar We take bright ingots from that store.

—Adela S. Cody in *Rural World*.

Helpful Suggestions.

Written for G. F. G. by Mrs. L. Jenkins.

Buying Beef—Few of the housewives who can scarcely afford the price they pay for beef know of the possibilities of beef flank. This can be bought for about one-half the price of other pieces, has no bone, while often other parts are one-third bone.

A convenient size of flank is about three or four pounds. Wash and scrape thoroughly. If solid pieces of fat are found, slice and lay on lean parts. Dredge with flour, salt, pepper, roll and tie firmly. Use an iron kettle, free from rust or taint.

An old fashioned way is to heat kettle, rub with cloth wrung from clear water, just before using. Put in two or three quarts of boiling salted water, adding more if needed. Put in meat and boil until tender. Now you may dip out a portion of the liquor for soup stock, returning the fat. Cook meat slowly, turning often until it fries to a nice brown.

To keep piece in good shape for slicing, take it up with skimmer into a deep tureen, pull off most of the cord, pack meat solid, press if needed, let cool before using. If carefully done, it will cut off in nice marbled, juicy slices.

To drippings in kettle, add water and thicken with flour for a gravy. A thrifty cook at my elbow says, "Hold on, you have written all the possibilities of that stew?" When the men and children have taken a cold dinner they relish a warm supper. While the meat is browning I prepare vegetables, a little cabbage, an onion, a carrot, celery, and potatoes. There is much of the browned juice on kettle, leave part of gravy. Put in sufficient boiling water and the vegetables season. These will cook while fire is dying out. For supper a fire that will boil tea kettle will heat soup which should come to the table piping hot, and is highly relished. There's economy for you.

The February number of the *Fruit Grower* gives a receipt for making "Honey wine."

This beverage is in substance the same as the old fashioned mead, only made by different process. It amounted to the same thing and was greatly relished by some of the workmen, and after it had aged was found to be highly intoxicating. Some who indulged too freely became drunk from its use. Since learning this we feed refuse honey to the bees, or wash it from comb and put it at once in vinegar.

While there may be no immediate harm in one person using a beverage, it is better to put away all such temptations. Many of the patent medicines, though said to contain no liquor, have enough stimulant of that nature to create an appetite for liquor.

A shudder came over me a few days since, as a little lad said of a bottle of such medicine he was using before each meal, "I would like to take more of it, it is so good, it tastes just like whisky."

I have known mothers in cities, whose husbands were supporting a family by day labor, to take the children out or give them money to go out and buy pleasant drinks. They always came in more thirsty than they went. What wonder if they grew to want something stronger, or if the husband, knowing this was the custom of the wife, should fall in the same or a worse habit. Little faults often have great results. A dry cracker is better to allay thirst than these soft drinks and always harmless. It is well to stand on the safe side, at all events.

Plant Trees.—Whether in city or country trees add immeasurably to the beauty and value of the dwelling place. Even otherwise barren wastes can be beautified with trees. Where the soil is largely sand and barren, holes may be dug and filled in with good soil. In these may be placed the trees. Proper care will insure good growth and development.

"To die is landing on some silent shore, Where billows never break nor tempests roar: Ere well we feel the friendly stroke 'tis o'er."

I estimate the fruit industry of the United States as amounting to at least a billion dollars annually. The grape growing industry, which has now reached such enormous dimensions in many states, is principally an event of the last quarter of a century. Within twenty years the strawberry producing area supplying the larger markets has increased to comprise eleven states, including Mississippi and Arkansas. In 1890 nearly 41,817,016 pounds of raisins were imported. Now California has reduced the imports to one-fourth of that amount. Twenty years ago there were not a dozen large prune orchards in the country, and ten years ago we imported nearly 60,000,000 pounds of prunes. Today our prune orchards can produce 100,000,000 pounds, and importations have practically ceased. One county in New Jersey markets half a million baskets of peaches, and peach growing has recently become so extensive in Georgia that fruit is disputing the kingship in that state with cotton.

The apple crop of four years ago was estimated to have been worth \$150,000,000 to the growers, but by the fact that the orange crop of California—estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 carloads this year, will two years hence be sufficient to supply every market in this country and we need no tariff protection.

This enormous increase of the fruit growing industry in our country has, of course, stimulated at the same time that it has been rendered possible by the improved facilities for quick transportation and by cold storage. The West is in many sections going largely into the fruit business and adding an area not thought of twenty years ago. Mr. Kean, of Seneca, has 200 Montmorency six years set; has had three crops, one of 1,400, one of 3,000 and one of 3,100 pounds, and, at 5 cents, means \$375 for the three crops. His trees are set 10x12 feet, which allows 360 trees to the acre; this means that \$375 was taken from a little more than a half-acre in three years. Another experience: A Mr. Perkins, with thirty-five trees, eight and twelve years old, yield from \$100 to \$175 a year. All of this is encouraging to me, for, up to this time, my experience led me to conclude that unproductiveness was its only weak point.—The *Cherry* in Kansas.

Planting.—Never expose the roots to the sun and wind more than can be helped. Cut off broken and bruised roots, and shorten the tops to correspond with the roots. Plant the heaviest part of the top toward the southwest and lean the tree the same way at an angle of about 45 degrees. Sift the soil in around the roots carefully, filling in all crevices; when all covered, tramp it down solidly; if very dry, pour in some water, and after it has soaked away fill in the top with loose soil to prevent baking. After the trees are nicely started, a mulch of straw or litter will be beneficial. Cultivate your young trees and shrubs at least as well as you do your corn, up to the 1st of July, and then let them ripen up for winter. Pumpkin vines make an excellent shade for the orchard soil. Rows: Let them be as far apart as your conscience will allow. Frozen Stock: If received in that condition, place in a cool cellar, and do not disturb until completely thawed.

Experience teaches a man how dishonest other men are.

A short acquaintance is always trying to make a touch.

Negro servants come under the head of unbleached domestics.

Of course it isn't a crime to be a woman—neither is it manly.

Turkeys are innocent birds; almost any silly woman can stuff them.

A small voice in a man often has the same effect as a hole in a nickel.

Some boarding house spring chickens are hens in their second childhood.

Society people are seldom punctual. Even their clothes are of the latest style.

Nature is supposed to be infallible, yet it gave the rooster a comb, but no hair. Respectability may be contagious, but some people fail to catch it at the right time.

Go where duty calls—and don't stand around with your hands in your pockets after you get there.—Chicago News.

We cannot undo the harm done by too excessive clearing, but one can improve matters by planting trees in shelter belts on the south and west sides of our farms. For a perpetual wind-break, the Norway spruce undoubtedly leads. A good shelter belt should contain four rows of spruce, ten feet between rows and trees five feet apart in the rows, and the trees placed so as to break the spaces between rows. Spruce seedlings can be got from nurseries when about ten inches high for about \$3 per 100. Be very careful in moving evergreens not to let the roots get dry, as this means certain death to the tree.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY

One Who Had It.

Nine years ago I was attacked by muscular inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it on receipt of 10 cents in stamps to pay mailing. Address

MARK H. JACKSON, 942 Univ. Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Green's Fruit Grower publishes reliable ads. only.

Hair Education.

How a Beautiful Head of Hair May Be Acquired and How It May Be Retained. Cranitonic Hair Food, a Modern Non-Alcoholic and No-Sediment Hair Treatment Sent Free by Mail to Every Reader.

Perfect preparations for the cure of dandruff, falling hair and premature baldness, have existed in the past only in theory.

They were compounded without any exact knowledge of the real cause of the diseases which they were intended to cure. They were good enough for the time—because there was nothing better known—but they are not good enough for to-day.

We know that the itching scalp, the falling hair and the dandruff that annoys and disfigures are the work of a parasite in the scalp.

To cure the surface indications we must reach the cause below.

This Cranitonic Hair Food does.

It penetrates to the entire depth of the hair follicle and destroys the parasite that causes the trouble.

It does more—it feeds the weakened hair follicle back to health.

It is absolutely harmless, contains no grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs.

Have you dandruff?

Then you have a contagious disease, unpleasant, unhealthy and one that will lead to baldness unless cured.

Does your scalp itch?

Then you are suffering from a parasitic disease, distressing, annoying and one that indicates uncleanness.

Is your hair falling?

The cause is a parasite in the hair follicle, eating away the delicate membrane which holds the hair root in place.

The only cure for these troubles is Cranitonic Hair Food—the modern non-alcoholic, no-sediment hair dressing.

FREE MICROSCOPIC TEST.

All readers of Green's Fruit Grower, worried about their hair, and who would like a microscopic examination of their hair, and will send a few hairs pulled from the head, or a sample from the daily combings, will receive from our Doctors, by mail, ABSOLUTELY FREE, a full REPORT and DIAGNOSIS.

FREE HAIR FOOD TEST.

To enable the public to observe its purity and learn of its possibilities, a trial bottle of Cranitonic Hair Food and a book entitled "Hair Education" will be sent, by mail, prepaid, to all who send name and complete address to CRANITONIC HAIR FOOD CO., 526 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HIGH GRADE HAIR SWITCHES.

FINEST HUMAN HAIR, ORDINARY COLORS.

2 oz. 20 inches, \$0.90 3 oz. 24 inches, \$2.25

2 oz. 22 inches, 1.25 3 1/2 oz. 26 inches, 3.25

2 1/2 oz. 22 inches, 1.40 4 oz. 28 inches, 4.00

Send five cents for postage.

All short stem, three strands. Send sample lock of hair. We can match perfectly any hair. All orders filled promptly. Money refunded if desired. Illustrated Catalogue of Switches, WIGS, Curls, Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, etc., free. We send switches by mail on approval, to be paid for when received. If satisfactory, give us to the offer. This offer may not be made again.

ROBERT'S SPECIALTY CO.

THE OLD, RELIABLE HAIR GOODS HOUSE,

112-14 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

GENERAL CLUBBING LIST.

Subscribers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who may desire some other periodical in connection with it are offered the following to select from. The figures in the first column show the regular price of FRUIT GROWER and the publication named. Those in the second column show the price at which the publication named and the FRUIT GROWER will both be sent for one year. At these figures you can get many of the publications named at a third less than the regular subscription price. When more than one publication besides the FRUIT GROWER is wanted, send list of papers wanted and we will furnish the price for the same. We cannot send sample copies of any paper except our own. Requests for others must be sent direct to the office of the paper wanted.

New York Ledger, monthly.....	\$1 50	\$1 00
Rural New Yorker, New York City.....	1 50	1 30
Ladies' World.....	90	60
Cosmopolitan, New York City.....	1 50	1 25
Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. City.....	1 50	1 25
Argosy.....	1 50	1 00
Farm and Home.....	1 00	50
Woman's Home Companion.....	1 50	90
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Ohio Farmer.....	1 10	75
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Reliable Poultry Journal.....	1 00	50
Farm Poultry.....	1 50	1 00
Poultry Keeper.....	1 00	50
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Agricultural Epitomist.....	1 00	60
Practical Farmer.....	1 50	1 00
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Everybody's Magazine.....	1 50	1 25
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New York Weekly Tribune Farmer.....	1 50	75
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Missouri Valley Farmer.....	1 00	50
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Good Housekeeping.....	1 50	1 00

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N.Y.



Our Correspondence.



Mr. G. B. Bristol, of Seneca county, N. Y., asks Green's Fruit Grower what he shall do with an old and neglected apple orchard which seems never to have been sprayed, cultivated or fertilized or trimmed. The trees are about forty years old and a few of them are entirely dead. Shall I plant young apple trees where trees are dead or missing? My small fruit plantations have all run out. Please give me advice.

Reply.—I do not advise planting young apple trees to replace old trees that have died in the old orchard for the reason that the scattering young trees in such an orchard never receive as thorough cultivation and attention as they would in a separate piece of ground devoted entirely to new orchard, and for a further reason that by the time the young trees are ready to bear fruit the old trees will be past the age of usefulness. Plant a new orchard by itself. I advise you to prune the old orchard moderately this year as soon as possible, and to prune it every year a little. Scrape the rough bark off the trunk and branches of the trees and if infested with insects, whitewash the trunk of the trees. Spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture before the buds start and with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined at once, after the blossoms fall, then again, a month later. You would injure this old orchard by plowing it deep, since the roots of these old trees probably occupy all of the surplus soil. If it is possible for you to plow the orchard very shallow, not over three or four inches deep, this plowing would be helpful but good apples can be grown where the orchard is in sod. You can enrich the ground by spreading broadcast manure under the tree as far as the branches extend or a little farther. Dig around the dead trees cutting off the roots, then hitch a team to a rope, tied to the top branch and you can pull over the old dead trees easily. Never chop down a tree and then attempt to dig out the stump for that makes much extra work. You need the leverage of the top in order to pull the stump out. Set aside an acre or less of the best soil you have on your farm for small fruits. This need not be close to the house, but should be as near the house as convenient. Map this off into plots and plant there the small fruits, strawberries, red and black raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, etc. Plant all in rows so that they can be cultivated by a one-horse cultivator. Small fruits do better in such a piece of ground than they do in an old garden patch which is apt to be full of the seeds of bad weeds.

Send for some good nursery catalogue and make your selection of varieties of apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches and the small fruits. A careful nurseryman does not catalogue worthless varieties and yet some varieties he catalogues are more valuable than others.

FLESH AS FOOD.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower—I can't agree with the natural food article in your March issue, page 7. All history, so far back as it can go, teaches man in his earlier stages was continually longing and striving to feast on flesh and blood, and how else can he live even now in the frigid zones? Take the sacred writings and the first sacrifices, Cain and Abel. Cain's of choice fruits and vegetables was an offense to the deity. It can be taken as a sample of all the religious sacrifices they must be of flesh and blood to please the numerous deities created by man in his own image and given with his own desires and attributes. Columbus found in America a partially civilized people, who sacrificed 20,000 human victims a year; also villages where human flesh was kept hung up in shops for sale.

The history of the stone age found in rocky caves, etc., shows the earliest known relics of man and even at that time he knew the use of fire, the spear and arrow. The bones in great quantity found show that at that time he lived mostly on flesh. When the large animals could not be got, rats, lizards, etc., were used. Because I am a fruit grower is no sign I should advise people to live wholly on fruit. It cannot be done in cold climates. It has not the sustaining quality to sustain active exercise in the open air. Fruit is all right in its place, but it can never become the principal food of the human race. Let us tell the truth in regard to our business.—D. M. Dickerson.

Editor's Note.—The above is good. I am not strictly a vegetarian. I think most people eat too much meat. I know that fruits are healthful and invigorating. The article alluded to was not my own.—C. A. Green.

THE GYPSY MOTH.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.—The subject of national aid for the control of the gypsy moth in Massachusetts was investigated by congress at the instance of the New England contingent, some years ago. The entomologist of the department of agriculture was instructed to make a thorough examination of the infested territory, and submit a report. This report I am sending you under separate cover. Congress, however, failed to take any action, which they probably would have done if the New England members had felt at all strongly in the matter, and pressed it. Very shortly thereafter the New England authorities became convinced that extermination was impossible, and the state appropriations were discontinued and the work stopped.

The cessation of this work looking toward extermination by the Massachusetts authorities left the way open to try the experiment of introducing European insect enemies of this pest, to bring it under subjection by natural means. Dr. Howard is now in Europe, and while over there will further investigate, and make the necessary arrangements for such importation. The extermination of this insect in America is now out of the question. It is quite probable, however, that very much can be done in checking its depredations by means of the predaceous insect enemies which work against it in Europe. It is not nearly so serious a caterpillar pest as several of our native species, and never need be any serious menace to orchard plantings.—C. L. Marlatt, Acting Entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

FRUIT ON EVERY FARM.

No farm should be without fruit. A farmer who has a taste for fruit-growing, and land suitable for it, should have his orchards of such fruits as his local market calls for, and of such varieties as succeed best in his locality. Where there is wise planning and thorough work the orchard may be the most profitable part of the farm. On the other hand, it may be a failure under neglect or mismanagement. The mixed husbandry of New England, so wisely adapted to its soil and climate, happily admits of quite extensive fruit culture. It works into our system most admirably, the chief care of it coming at times not otherwise occupied, and often at odd jobs and as children's work. Of course every farmer must decide for himself what kinds of fruit to cultivate, and to what extent. Where labor is always to be had, as in the neighborhood of large towns, he can raise small fruits to advantage, especially if he has also a market at his own doors. But generally it will be found best to give his chief attention to fruits that are less perishable, and require less time and expense in the management of them.

A small quarter of an acre of quinces in a Massachusetts town last year gave a yield which in gross amounted to \$250, or at the rate of \$1,000 per acre. The ordinary planter could hardly expect to reach such results. But every farmer should endeavor to have a home supply of those fruits that can be easily raised. Then lay out to raise them to such perfection as to easily take any market, and the surplus will find a ready, profitable sale.

And so I say, raise fruit. Raise it for home use, so that the family can have it in abundance. Raise it so that the markets may be plentifully supplied; that those who do not raise it may be able to purchase to their heart's content. Raise it in variety, large and small, for nearly all seasons of the year. Raise the small fruits, as well as the large, and raise only the best. I fully believe in fruit—not only fruit raising, but the use of the same. Plant trees for your own use and those who are to come after. Plant good trees on a good soil, and give them good care, and you will be sure of good results. If you don't know what varieties to select, get some trusty friend to do this work for you.—G. B. Griffith.

THE HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRY.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.—A friend of the writer, the Rev. J. S. Swift of Maine, advises the cultivation of the high bush blueberry. He agrees with me that the high blueberry is the most valuable of all the blueberry or huckleberry tribe of fruits, found like the low blueberry, over extensive regions in Maine, Massachusetts and other Northern states, and probably in British America. The fruit is, on the average, larger and

richer flavored than the common blueberry; the bushes are more prolific and so hardy as to be proof against the severest exposure in our severest winters. In its native state it is generally found in rocky and dry, sandy and gravelly regions, and in morasses and bogs, and in some parts of Massachusetts, notably in Essex county, it is known as the swamp huckleberry.

A New Hampshire correspondent says he has never found any other wild fruit as susceptible of improvement in productivity, size and flavor by cultivation. The bushes begin to bear fruit by the time they have attained the size of common low blueberry bushes, and continue to grow and bear until they attain the height of ten to twelve feet, when aged apple trees, the spreading branches make little growth, and while bearing fruit begin to decay one by one and drop off, while the new shoots from the stumps start new trees. This gentleman has been uniformly successful for more than fifty years in their cultivation. Small bushes which a bushel basket will cover, he says, sometimes produce two quarts of fruit in a year, and under culture he has known the stiff shoots, as large as goad sticks, swayed down to the ground with its weight.

Is there any reason why this fruit may not be cultivated to good advantage over a large territory? I have seen varieties of blueberries of very large size and excellent flavor, and some of my friends have made efforts to secure seed of them? Can such seed be supplied by the large nurseries at the proper season?—G. B. G. Reply: The huckleberry is difficult to transplant, but it has been transplanted successfully in gardens, where it bears profusely.—Editor.

MY FIRST PLAYTHINGS.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: My first playthings, or the first that left any definite impression, were simply two spruce treetops, not at all like the studied-up toys of to-day. But oh, the hours and days of perfect bliss that I spent with my primitive treasure. I then thought that the treetops touched the sky and my playthings which I could handle and place at will, seemed like trophies from another world. No king could ever be richer or more happy than I. I had something that had been among the clouds; something that the birds and the dreadful hawks had rested upon. Those rude playthings were not trimmed to look like "horses" or anything else. I think any attempt to do so would have spoilt their charm. It probably took my father's axe less than five minutes to fix them. It was his loving thought that saved them and brought them home to me. The primeval forest was all around our early home. The more forest giants we could cut down, the larger grew our farm. I have written this, feeling the pleasure again of my first playthings.—Oliver S. Rice, New Hampshire.

Green's Fruit Grower: To me the subject of land fertilization is one of the unsolved problems in fruit growing. I have wondered if one of the main requisites in orchards under constant cultivation—and I can't well grow fruit under any other system—is not humus.

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CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

I have tried various cover crops on the ground during the latter part of the season, and the one I find the most satisfaction with is oats; but this by spring on ordinary orchard soils has dwindled to a tablespoonful as a neighbor expressed it.

Recently I found some swamp muck about two miles away that I could get and I have had the teams hauling it. Not counting the teams' time as of any value, as they would otherwise be idle, it cost about twenty-five cents per load, and when the sleighing was good they would haul probably a cord or more at a load. I know from experience that this is good, perhaps next in value to stable manure, but the question is to obtain a sufficient supply even of this.

Why is it that we don't see more general discussion of this question of fertilizing? Is it because orchards can safely be allowed to go for a long term of years without anything whatever in the way of plant food supplied, or is it a matter too small and trivial to merit discussion—or is it because no adequate solution is possible? This section is largely devoted to fruit and everybody does about as his neighbors do, and, of course, the general run of men are not alive to the importance of these questions, but it would seem that we have men of intelligence enough and enough of them to grapple with the problem. The following are my thoughts as written for the Fennville Herald:

FERTILIZING ORCHARDS.

At present there is absolutely no system of fertilization in general use among commercial fruit growers, and a large proportion of orchardists allow their orchards to go from planting, or at best from three years after planting, when cropping the ground is discontinued, until the orchards are taken out with old age, with practically no fertilizing whatever. This is more particularly true of peach orchards. I have been wondering why it is that we hear so little said on this subject. Is it because fruit trees require no manuring, or is it because of the hopelessness of the case? True some men with special facilities for obtaining fertilizers are systematically feeding their orchard soils, but what I mean is that there is no general plan or system that is approved by general experience, capable of general adoption or of adaptation to the needs of orchardists universally.

Occasionally we find this question raised in some paper—someone wanting to know how to fertilize his orchards—and almost invariably the reply is, apply barnyard manure. Probably no better material could be recommended, but what does the following out of this advice mean? Where general farming or stock raising is carried on all of this kind of manure that is made is required on the farm and he who would part with any of it would be regarded as most reckless and improvident. And to take this manure from the ground that produced it and apply it to the orchards would be equally suicidal, especially if systematically followed.

Some located near a town may be able to obtain a supply from livery stables, etc., and a few have shipped in manure from the stock yards of Chicago. Perhaps the latter may serve a purpose for those near transportation lines, provided one can get the article from the yard rather than from slaughtered animals; but for those living any distance from railroads this is not practicable. The expense of hauling, added to that of freight is too great.

In the matter of using commercial fertilizers I have yet to satisfy myself fully as to the advantage or profit. I have known of experiments to be made by men who are practical and informed regarding the requirements of the soil, and capable of intelligently applying those elements that the trees seem to require, and I find these men are not at all sanguine of the results and they do not continue their use in a permanent system of orchard manuring.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Your favor of March 16th at hand. You ask me to make suggestions for the improvement of your paper. This is hard to do. Your paper is excellent in every particular. We who are engaged in fruit growing, making it our business, and appreciate all instructions along this line. The more practical as well as scientific such article can be the greater benefit they will be to us. The practical experience of men who are engaged in a business, clearly and plainly written are of immense benefit to those who follow the same business. Also to the beginner as well as the one far advanced. The articles of Professors Van Deman and Reynolds are all good. They seem to be the utterances of practical experience. Your paper is published now is a great improvement over the first year I took it.

I hope you will succeed in every way in making it a still greater success. It is a great benefit to me.—J. S. Smith, Missouri.

PLANTING AND SOWING.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.—There is sometimes considerable complaint among farmers and gardeners that the seed they buy is not good, and does not come up when planted. It frequently happens that it is not the fault of the seed; the planting and the weather may have much to do with the matter. Take even peas, hardy as they are, it will not do to plant some of the varieties very early, if the season be cold and wet. The wrinkled sorts often fail under such circumstances. The hard peas will stand it, and some sow sweet peas in the fall. Peas should be covered about two inches deep, and then when hoed, an inch, or even two, of earth may be drawn up about them.

Beet seed should be covered about an inch in depth; spinach about the same, onion seed half an inch to an inch, parsnip and carrot about half an inch, a little more in all cases if land be dry. Beans should be covered from an inch to two inches deep; melon, cucumber and squash seed should have about an inch of good fine earth; corn about the same depth. Corn should not be planted until the ground gets to be warm.

Cabbage and cauliflower need about half an inch of earth over them. Radish will do well covered an inch deep. Turnip seed needs but a light covering if the soil is moderately moist. The sweet herbs have small seed, and need but a light covering, not over half an inch.

Flower seeds should be covered lightly, but the earth should be kept moist, or the seed will germinate and the young plant perish from dryness. Some use a light covering of meadow moss over the seed, others spread a cloth so as to prevent the evaporation of moisture, this to be removed as soon as the seed comes up. Some seasons it is very difficult to get any seed up well. The most favorable time is when the weather is warm and moist.

Speaking of flower seeds leads me to mention with real pleasure that the superintendent of Grace Mission School, Philadelphia, at one of the anniversaries of his school, instead of giving bon-bons or picture cards, gave each scholar ten kinds of flower seeds with instructions how to plant and care for them. A prize was given in mid-summer in cut and potted flowers for the best result of this gift. It was found that the little folks seemed likely to grow purer and gentler as they cared for these flowers.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. B. G.

How often is this proverb perverted from its legitimate use, and quoted only to fortify the farmer in some practice that has come down from his grandfather, and probably was always in his mouth for the same purpose. The first and chief thing to be decided in such cases is, what is well enough? It all depends upon this, whether it had best be let alone, or not. If you have moderate crops of hay and corn, fruits and vegetables of ordinary quality, and one who has better crops urges you to aim at the same, it is idle and mischievous, every way, for you to exclaim, "O, don't bother me with your new fangled notions—let well enough alone." Yes, you may do so, but all your days you will plod on in the same old round, making no progress, and barely keeping your farm from the auctioneer's hammer, and yourself from the poor house.

Let well enough alone! thou inveterate do-little, thou stubborn, self-conceited being, never advancing a step out of the beaten track, or taking the slightest responsibility to improve the condition of your farm, your crops, or your fruit trees, to leave things to your children better than you found them, thou art little more than the dumb animal, who has only instinct to guide him, and who is to eat, drink, sleep and die, without a glimmer of aspiration for anything better.

The slow and easy American agriculturist can learn a good lesson from the farmers of Paris. In fact, Paris is a community of farmers. The people love flowers, adore fruits and float in elysian ecstasy at the sight of potatoes. It is not enough to buy fruit and vegetables at the markets; they must be cultivated, raised on native soil. It may readily be supposed that farming proceeds under difficulties in this city; but, nevertheless, proceed it does and the products of agricultural toil are yearly exhibited in a big show at the Pavillon de la Ville. Such a show attracts marked attention even when the exhibition consists solely of vegetable products that grew within the city limits. The peo-

ple who do the farming are artists. They are actuated by the Parisian passion for everything that is agreeable to the eye, to the sense of smell and to the taste. In the broad meadow or in the little patch of earth no bigger than a handkerchief, rescued from the omnipresent paving, it is their aim to improve nature—and they succeed. Their exhibition is astonishing. One hundred and fifty varieties of potatoes are often displayed such a show; and at their last one a hundred varieties of roses, including some new ones, were displayed

An apple batter pudding that is fit to set before a queen may be made by following these directions: Peel five or six large, juicy fall or twenty-ounce pippins. Cut them into thin slices, put them into a bowl and sprinkle a little sugar through them, being careful not to get them too sweet. To make the batter, whip to a cream two eggs, a quarter of a cupful of milk and one heaping tablespoonful of butter. Add a half a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful each of mace, and grated nutmeg. Stir these ingredients well through the mixture, then add a cupful of milk and two cupfuls of flour, sifted with two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. Beat all together till the batter is perfectly smooth. Butter well a large pudding mould. Put a layer of the batter in the bottom, then a layer of the apples, then a layer of the batter and continue this process till the materials are all used. Leave a space of two inches above the pudding in the mould. Fasten on the cover well, stand the mould in a kettle of boiling water and let the pudding cook in it two hours and a half. Then lift it out of the kettle, remove the cover from the mould and stand the pudding in the mould in a moderate oven and let it bake for an hour. Serve hot or cold with cream and sugar.

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Where bells don't ring, nor whistles blow,
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound,
And I'd have stillness all around.

Not really stillness, but just the trees,
Low whispering, or the hum of bees,
Or brooks' faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones.

Or maybe a cricket or katydid,
Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid,
Or just some such sweet sounds as these
To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'tweren't for sight and sound and smell,
I'd like a city pretty well.
But when it comes to getting rest
I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust,
And get out where the sky is blue,
And say, now, how does it seem to you?

—Eugene Field.

"Contrary animals, anyway, these amanones," complained the custodian, "with all the years they have been under careful observation in aquariums the world over we have comparatively little knowledge of them. That fellow over there"—pointing to a gorgeous, orange-colored specimen from Bermuda with a spread of tendrils covering at least a foot—"has been here a couple of years, and has been a continual source of worry in the matter of his feeding habits. He takes fits of fasting, and often goes a couple of weeks without food, but just about the time we have given up hope and firmly believe he is attempting suicide, back comes his appetite, and for days the dinner bell can't ring too often."

The hearing of fishes has been much debated. The presence of an internal ear has given reason for believing in the existence of this sense, but other evidence has led to the conclusion that the function of the ear is to preserve the equilibrium of the fish in the water, sound being felt through the skin and not heard. From late experiments, in which the nerves of the skin and of the ear were cut in turn, G. H. Parker finds that at least one species (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) must hear with the ear.

When the ground is dry earth worms bore deep, but with each shower they come to the surface, bringing a load of subsoil which they deposit on the top of the ground. They also come up every night, always bringing a load of subsoil to mix with the upper earth, and always leaving a channel to lead the air and moisture down. Earth worms are night workers; they prefer to lie quietly in the depths of the cool earth when the sun shines, but after nightfall they are very busy. It is difficult to realize the extent of the changes brought about in land in this way, but it is estimated that earth worms on rich, moist soil that is especially adapted to them, will bring up an inch of earth in a single season. This would, of course, be an exceptional case, and their work on any good soil is sufficiently noticeable. In this way they assist the good farmer who has supplied his land with plenty of humus, in which they delight to work.

Our studies of the food habits of birds have shown us that they, like most other animals, choose that food which is most readily obtained, hence the insectivorous kinds destroy those insects which are most numerous—the injurious species. In other words, the birds feed upon such insects as the various kinds of destructive grasshoppers, cutworms, caterpillars, wood borers, grubworms, etc., which are responsible for a large per cent. of the losses which annually occur as a result of insect depredations.

If, after having ascertained such facts as the above about our birds, we continue to destroy them, it is not on account of our ignorance or thoughtlessness, but it is done wilfully or maliciously. For self-protection, then, let us adopt a new resolution as regards our treatment of the bird life about us. Let us see to it that they are protected and cared for as friends should be, not only by ourselves and our children, but by our neighbors and city friends as well.

Recent careful study with reference to the food habits of hawks and owls carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture goes to show that these birds, with but few exceptions, are the farmer's friends rather than his enemies. It appears that the good which they ac-

complish in the way of destroying mice, gophers, rabbits and other small mammals, along with great quantities of noxious insects, far exceeds the possible harm they do by the occasional destruction of poultry and other birds. A critical examination of the actual contents of about 2,700 stomachs of these birds showed that only six of the seventy-three species found in the United States are injurious. Three of these are so rare that they need not be considered. Of the remaining three, the fish hawk is only indirectly injurious; hence but two remain to be considered, viz., the sharp-shinned and Coopers' hawks. Omitting the six species that feed largely on poultry and game, 2,212 stomachs were examined, of which 56 per cent. contained mice and other small mammals, 27 per cent. insects, and only 3 1/2 per cent. poultry and game birds.

Like the professional beauty, the octopus has the power of blushing to order—and how many poor innocents, alas! fall victims to the deceit. But the octopus can put the most skillful human blusher in the shade with ease, for it practically knows how to blush in all the colors of the rainbow! Thus, should the octopus lie in wait among ruddy-colored rocks, a crimson blush will suffice its sinister form and countenance; or should the rocks be covered with green weed, then the blush will become green; or it may change to blue, gray, yellow or brown, according to the color of the surrounding objects. The different methods of locomotion which the creature adopts are quite in keeping with its uncanny shape. At times it will prowl about the floor of the sea in a most grotesque and ungainly fashion, head downward, on its outspread arms; or it will swim by means of a rhythmic expansion and contraction of its webbed arms. But when it is in a hurry the octopus darts along tail foremost by expelling with great force a jet of water from the curious funnel attached to the underside of its body.—Chicago Tribune.

"The insect sees the tiny mite,
And eats him as its natural right;
The chicken sees the insect fair;
And dines upon him, then and there;
Man eats the chicken, if he can;
And such is Nature's wondrous plan.
That this same man—perhaps 'tis just—
Is swallowed up by some big trust."

The majority of our cultivated plants do not seem to take up untreated phosphate rock, says Dr. Jordon. A few plants, those of the mustard family, seem to do as well on untreated rock (if pulverized) as on dissolved rock. Trees do not appear to be able to use raw phosphate, while the clovers stand midway between the extremes—in other words, are able to feed, at least to some extent, on pulverized untreated phosphate rock.

Hunting Caribou—Caribou are very tenacious of life. My companion used a 30.40 Winchester and the writer used a No. 8 Mannlicher. With such strong guns we were seldom able to stop a big stag with a single shot, even when hit in a vital spot. One that the writer shot through the heart, ran with the rest of the drove 200 yards as though he had not been touched, before collapsing. When he opened him he had only one bullet hole, and his heart was cut in two. Another went about the same distance on the jump, with both fore shoulders broken and a bullet through the neck. On several occasions the stags when hit went off with such strength that when they fell they dug their antlers in the ground and turned complete somersaults.

During the mating season the fawns are weaned. The old stag driving the fawn away from the mother, will strike them with his horns and chase him half a mile. As soon as the stag gives up the chase and turns back to the doe the fawn will return; then the stag will chase him again. This is kept up for eight or ten days, with the result that, from worry, violent exercise and change of diet, the meat of the fawn becomes for a time unpalatable.—"Collier's Weekly."

In an interesting account of spider life, Dr. Dallinger describes the ruthless destruction by the ichneumon fly and by certain wasps. The young of some wasps can live only on live spiders, and the mother wasp, therefore, renders the spiders powerless by her sting—after which they can live a month—and then deposits them in the cocoon where

she has placed her egg. On hatching out, the wasp grub feeds on the bodies of the living spiders. Another wasp deposits her egg in the body of the spider, which is then buried alive and is fed upon by the wasp grub.

Tameness of Wild Animals—In an interesting article in the "Times" Professor Nordenskjold dwells on the tameness of the wild creatures found furthest south in the Antarctic ocean. This ship had already voyaged beyond the usual limits of the sealing vessels, into the region where man has scarcely ever shown his face, and there, on the edge of the ice pack, were seals so tame that they allowed themselves to be stroked and scratched, and penguins so bold that they tried to hustle the sailors out of their breeding grounds, as if they were only other penguins trespassing. This was only what might have been expected by any one who had read the stories of the first voyagers to the limits of the inhabited world. The animals do not fear man because they have never known him or suffered injury from him. But the degrees of fear, mistrust, neutrality or confidence shown by wild animals which for ages have been in contact with civilized man are various, and evidently depend on something more than accident. Judging from their attitude toward man when they see him for the first time, we must suppose that if they all "started fair" they would all remain without fear. But it is curious to note how easily, after unknown generations of mistrust, they will dismiss this feeling if once they are convinced that his intentions are honorable.

Teach Love of Nature.—If nature be the teacher, we need never fear that our children have become pupils too soon, because her's is not a cramming method. Every little mind brought in contact with her is plied incessantly with knowledge, it is true, yet as freely as the air is drawn into the lungs and fills them, giving with each respiration new vigor and life, even so does nature impart her instruction to the mind. Often she may require a preceptor, and show our children how her book always lies open before them waiting to be read, filled from cover to cover with every living, growing thing, and that nothing is too insignificant to find a place among the pages. If they become well acquainted with her, they will love her and will have gained besides a knowledge which will never be forgotten nor relegated to the attics of the brain on account of disuse. In view of this, would not it be wise to let our children give up the first seven or eight years of their lives to the tutelage of nature alone?

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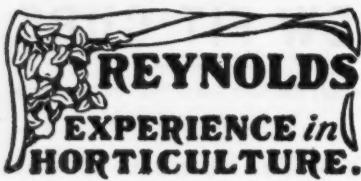
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CIDER MAKING IN SPRING.

My memory extends back over seventy-two years yet I cannot recall a single season, previous to this, when cider mills were running in the month of March. This year, however, there was quite a business done in that line, in that month, in Western New York. In the latter part of last autumn the apple market broke down and many farmers stored their apples in their cellars—house or barn cellars, and in the latter part of the winter, in the month of March assorted them, selling these of the first class and hauling the cullens to the cider mills. Many, owing to the scarcity of help, were unable to pick up their drop apples and take them to the cider mills, before snow fell, therefore they put them in piles, in the orchard, scattered leaves over them. When the temperature rose above freezing point, the early part of March, they uncovered the piles and found the fruit in quite good condition for making cider and were able to obtain something for them at the cider mills. A great many apples were evaporated, but owing to the scarcity of coal many of the dry houses were not opened; others used wood, apple trimmings, etc., to run their evaporators. In these ways many unfortunate farmers were able to realize something for their apple crops of last season, left on their hands when winter set in.

HOW TO GET ALONG WITH A DEFICIENCY IN HELP.

Farmers and fruit growers are finding it impossible to secure sufficient help this spring to properly fit the land and cultivate the crops they usually grow, and are obliged to pay higher wages than they have been accustomed to pay, or can afford to pay. Now, there are two courses to pursue under such circumstances, either to reduce the areas devoted to different crops, or to follow a kind of makeshift, slipshod method of preparing the land and cultivating the fruits, vegetables, or grains that it is designed to grow. Of these two methods I would greatly prefer the former. If I had intended to plant two acres of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, or other species of fruit, I would plant but one of each or just as much as I was certain of cultivating thoroughly and giving all needful care and attention with the labor I was sure of obtaining. What land I did work I would fertilize and till the land before planting; plant as carefully and cultivate as well as I would if I had an abundance of help and let the land that I could not properly till remain in fallow. From land well tilled you may reasonably hope to obtain some profit, but from land half tilled you cannot expect any profit, or harvest crops that will pay fair wages for the labor bestowed upon them. There is great liability of both horticulturists and agriculturists to lay out more work in the spring, especially if it is a pleasant spring for work, than they can properly attend to through the season and secure in good condition before winter closes in and puts a stop to outdoor work. It is evidence of a good farmer, or horticulturist, if he is able to plan his work for the season so that his laborers shall be able to fully accomplish it, without neglect or waste, that they may do it when it should be done and as it should be done, and it is a mark of a poor farmer or horticulturist, to lay out so much work for the work season that he shall always be behind his work, unable to attend to it promptly, when it should be done.

AESTHETICS IN LAND CULTURE.

There is another inducement to engage in horticulture in addition to considerations of utility or profit. Horticulture ministers to man's aesthetic nature, to his love of the beautiful. Perhaps some would consider this feature of but little importance, while others would esteem it of more importance than ministering to his physical being. A good, thorough, neat farmer may do much to beautify the landscape. Waving fields of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat; long, straight rows of corn, potatoes or beans, kept clean, greatly add to the charms of the rural landscape, but, plots of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, cherries, plums, peaches, pears and apples appeal more forcibly to the love of the beautiful than agricultural crops. Their vegetable gardening and flower culture belong to horticulture. When horticulture crops are in full bloom in May or later, loaded with ripening fruits, how they appeal to ideality by their beauty and fragrance as well as ministering to the taste and appetite.

The bloom of farm crops makes but little showing, excepting, perhaps in potatoes and buckwheat, although some profess to see much beauty in the bloom of a field of corn. There is beauty in well grown fruit trees, even in winter, when denuded of their foliage.—F. C. Reynolds.

Horticultural Notes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

The loquat is a fruit about the color of an apricot, one and one-half inches in length and one inch in diameter. The seeds are small and the flavor like that of a cherry, delicate, sub-acid and good. A gentleman with whom I correspond, living near New Orleans, who has trees twenty feet in height on his farm, declares that for eating fresh, for sauce and for pies the loquat has no superior. The fruit does not easily pull from the stem, and, in order to ship a long distance, the stem must be cut so as to avoid breaking the pulp. The loquat, as this friend assures me, is grown from seeds with the greatest ease, also from cuttings and layers. In form it is globular and one and a fourth inches in diameter. It begins to ripen in April and continues until the first week in July.

Is it true, as claimed by the Live Stock Record, that all fruits which grow with a pit, a core or with seeds, can be made to grow without them, when it is understood? According to that journal it is accomplished by reversing the scion-rooting the top end of the plant. To do this you bend the scion to sprout down, and cover it with dirt. After rooting cut it loose and let the root end be up. Apples are grown without cores, peaches without seed, and grapes and other vines also, by simply reversing the plant. I would like to know if this is true, and can be done to a certainty.—(Editor's note: I doubt if this is true. If it were true we should have had seedless fruits long ago of all kinds.)

Interesting researches in Germany have shown that both soil and crops have a great influence upon the proportion of moisture in the atmosphere. Other things being equal, the atmospheric moisture is greatest over humus soils, least over sands, and takes an intermediate position over clays. The air over flat and concave surfaces is moister than that over adjacent slopes. Ground inclining to the north contributes more to the moisture of the air than southern slopes, while easterly and westerly inclines take an intermediate place. The moisture is greater over a plant-covered tract than over a bare soil, and increases with the density of the vegetation. Among ordinary crops, meadows impart most moisture to the air; then follow perennial fodder plants, such as clover and lucern; then summer crops, which have a prolonged vegetation, such as turnips, maize, oats, beans and potatoes; then those of briefer growth, as flax, rye, barley and peas; and, lastly, winter wheat.

It should be generally known that newly planted trees are greatly benefited by having a mound of earth or mulch banked up around them the first winter. This, according to the best authorities, should extend, cone shaped, as high up the stem as possible. It not only steadies and protects them from swaying, and from freezing and thawing during the winter, but also prevents mice and other vermin from gnawing the tender bark—for these depredators usually do not ascend these hillocks in search of food. This mound, and the addition of hay-bands, is also useful if you have tender fruit trees.

There is a single mulberry tree on Pond street, Marblehead, Mass., which is believed to be the only one in the town, though formerly there were common. This tree is in a vigorous old age and full of fruit in its season. When attending school at Dummer Academy, Byfield parish, Mass., there were many of these noble trees surrounding the buildings and around the grounds of this venerable institution, all very healthy and yielding much fruit. A later visit to this locality disclosed the fact that many of these valued trees had perished. The single specimen still thriving at Marblehead three feet from the ground measures eight feet in circumference, is nearly fifty feet high, and its branches spread more than thirty-five feet. These particulars are given as the tree is supposed to be unusually large of its kind. Are mulberry trees dying out in some sections, and if so, for what reason?

The Dreamers.—There are those to whom the dream is more than the reality. Inspired by visions are they instead of by well-assured facts. The great ones of the world belong to this class. The world calls them dreamers, and is in the end ruled by them. Mahomet, Napoleon, Washington, Gladstone, Bismarck, Lincoln—all these were followers of their own aspirations and ambitions, guided by a foresight which looked to others, when the event materialized, like foreknowledge.

The great man is simply the man who retains and tries to realize the generous dreams of his boyhood and youth. Most men and women are "quitters." They start in the race of life with enthusiasm and determination enough, but the effort of the start is too much for them, and they lag at the first mile-stone. It is the dreamer who keeps on, not because of greater mental or physical strength, but because of his unfading, unchangeable dream. The urging vision, fresh and inspiring, will not let him stop. And when life's race is done, his name alone, of all the starting contestants, is written on the pages of his time, and "the rest" are "nowhere."—Woman's Home Companion.

"As the buffalo stood there in the middle of the track becoming fiercer and fiercer, I pulled my whistle valve wide open, says Farm and Field. Such a wild, piercing, hair-raising shriek as that locomotive let go had never split the air in that far western country before. It struck the great bull with such terror that he rose on his hind feet as if he had been shot up by a blast, his immense head and shaggy mane and ponderous shoulders towering straight up in the air. An instant the bull stood that way, his eyes big and staring with terror and then he toppled over like a falling tree and came down in a heap across the track, making everything tremble. He was dead before he struck the ground, for there was not even the quiver of a muscle as he lay. I had scared him to death with that awful shriek of my locomotive."

How to Plant Root Grafts.

Many subscribers will receive root grafts of apple. Those mailed as premiums to subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower, are splendid, having united growth between scion and root. Plant these deep, leaving only one bud above soil. If the root only is covered with earth they will not grow. Make the earth firm about them when planting.

"And, as he looked around, he saw how Death, the consoler, Laying his hand upon many a heart, had healed it forever."

"Let us prey," seems to be the prayer of the politicians.—The Crusader.

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Keep Your Insides Cool!

Here's a man who thinks he has heart disease, and is scared half to death. His face is all drawn out of shape from fear and agony. Every time he eats, his heart "palpitates"—that simply means that his stomach is swelled up with gases from fermenting undigested food, and his heart thumps against his diaphragm. Nothing the matter with his heart. In the summer time, this gas distention is much worse, his whole body and blood get over-heated, and his heart and lungs get so crowded for room, that he gasps for breath. There he is, look at him! Every minute he expects to drop dead. As a matter of fact, all he needs is to stop that souring and gas forming in his stomach and bowels, help his digestion along, and keep cool inside. You all know that whenever something rots or decays, heat develops. Same in the body. Keep cool inside! Take a candy cathartic CASCARET every night at bed-time. It will work while you sleep, clean up and cool your insides, give you a regular, comfortable movement in the morning, and you'll be feeling fine all day every day. Heart Disease! Fudge!

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Aching Hearts.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Martha Shepard Lippincott.

Oh! when will man e'er understand
And feel another's woes,
And learn to give sweet sympathy
Where bitter anguish flows?
Oh! how unjustly to condemn
And fill the heart with care,
Until the soul misunderstood
Deems life to be unfair.

How many hearts will ache each day
For lack of sympathy,
Until the overburdened soul
From life songs to be free.
Would we more kindly words e'er speak,
And criticise much less,
How many souls we would uplift,
How many lives would bless.

How to Solve the Domestic Servant Question.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

We can secure better servants in the household domain by having more patience, by being considerate, by treating our servants humanely. The domestic servant is in many instances made to feel that her work is degrading. This is caused by the inconsiderate conduct of the mistress of the house, and her sons and daughters, who are often inclined to treat the servant as though she did not belong to the human family. If, when a new servant girl comes into your house, a stranger in a strange place, you ask yourself, suppose this was my own daughter compelled by unfortunate circumstances, such as are liable to overtake any one, to seek employment, how would I like to have her treated in her new home? If you should welcome your house-maid and accord to her such treatment as you would like to have your own girl receive, many of the perplexities of the servant girl question would be quickly solved.

Consider for a moment the condition of mind and heart of a young girl, who has perhaps recently left a loving father, mother, brothers and sisters, and has gone out into the world to seek employment. Imagine the feelings of this girl when she approaches the house for the first time where she is to be employed. How will she be treated there? What kind of people are these whom she is to serve? Are they selfish, bent only upon their own personal gratification, or are they considerate of the feelings of others? Will the family attempt to impose upon the servant extra hours of work, or unreasonable work during holidays and Sundays? Will they have no consideration for her in carrying heavy hods of coal from the cellar, or in lifting heavy tubs or pails of water on wash day?

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I fear that the people of this new home which she is approaching may be unreasonable in their demands of their new servant, expecting her to change her former methods and do work which requires everyday clothing in the kitchen and yet be neatly clad when waiting on the table or answering frequent calls at the door-bell, and that they may constantly be finding fault, and never offering a cheerful word of encouragement. They may not furnish her with a comfortable sleeping room, but instead, tuck her away in some corner of the garret where it is hot in summer and cold in winter. Frequently the servant will be made to feel that she occupies something like the position of a slave, having no freedom in coming and going, being required to return home early in the evening when she goes out for entertainment. There are few kitchen maids who have a pleasant room in which to receive their beau, or other visitors. Usually they have no associates and if they secure an hour of leisure during the day are at a loss to know how to occupy the brief respite. Often the good things about the house, especially tempting eatables, are under lock and key, as though the girl were a thief. If newly arrived maid-of-all work has had some experience she will be anxious to know what manner of man is the head of the house. Would he continually ignore her, or will he be coarsely familiar or constantly intermeddling? She may also ask herself, "how many persons may there be to give orders?"

One reason for the dearth of house servants is that they are seeking work in offices and factories, or as clerks in department stores, preferring to work in such places at less wages than they might receive in kitchens, since they have more freedom there, and fewer hours of labor are required. There must be some reason for this discontent. Kitchen work is hard work, and the work of the house-maid is never done. It is a constant repetition. Her work is done over a hot stove in an overheated room. Her plans are often upset by the arrival of unexpected guests, and she is daily called upon to do extra work that interferes with the general routine of affairs. Perhaps the hardest trials come to the girl who is maid-of-all work in the house, being called upon to cook, wash, iron, sweep, make the beds, wait upon the door-bell and the table. Wealthy people who employ many servants generally have the least trouble with them. There are few women who work so many hours as the domestic, who begins work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and is often on her feet until 9 in the evening, and sometimes later. In addition to giving domestic servants better treatment, such as you would like your own daughter to receive when similarly situated, I suggest that they be given more pleasant rooms, better furnished, that better wages be paid and that the working hours be shortened.

Since it does not seem possible for all housekeepers to secure good domestic service and a scarcity of such help is becoming more apparent each year and month, it would seem that some means might be devised by which families could get along without the maid-of-all work, as many are compelled to do at present. Where families live in cities and towns, not far from restaurants, they can buy their dinners there, enabling them to manage their work without assistance. This may bring about an increase in the number of restaurants that furnish such service, and may cause them to be more conveniently located. Each year cooked meats and other foods are more generally offered for sale at the leading grocers in great variety, and this new feature in cooking will grow as necessity compels housekeepers to do their own work, and depend more upon such commodities. It is possible for relatives, or friends to live near together where there are no restaurants, to employ between them an experienced chef to do the cooking for a number of families. There are other ways in which male help may be made available, for instance in house-cleaning, washing, carrying hods of coal, pails or tubs of water, building fires and serving at table.

Many young girls who apply for work in kitchens have had little experience, and may be considered apprentices as cooks and housekeepers. I suggest that training schools be established for household servants in every city. After a thorough course has been taken in such a school the students should be awarded a diploma of efficiency, which should entitle them to much higher wages than ordinary housemaids are receiving. In other words, I would increase the efficiency of the servant by training and pay proportionately for the increased value of such servants.

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors.—Canon Farrar.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—As I am a subscriber to the Fruit Grower I take the liberty to ask for your advice as to what to attempt to grow at the shady side of a six foot board fence. My house faces east and at the southern division line is this fence referred to which leaves a strip of garden having sun but a very short time and that during the early forenoon. Is there any fruits or vegetables which could be made to do anything under such conditions?—George A. Law, Conn.

Reply:—The shady side of the fence will be an excellent place for gooseberries, which are often injured by direct rays of the hot sun. Currants will be better there than elsewhere, also blackberries, black raspberries, red raspberries. Trees such as peach, plum and cherry would not be affected at all by this fence as their branches would grow above it. You have in this location, the north side of the fence an ideal place for the small fruits I have named.—Editor.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I have a young apple tree, which is attacked in several places with a white fluffy, mouldy substance. What is it and what shall I do to remove it?—George A. Law, Conn.

Reply: The tree you speak of is undoubtedly attacked with the woolly aphis. This is not a serious insect to dispose of. A spray of kerosene emulsion will destroy it. If it is only on one small tree, a cloth dipped in kerosene emulsion rubbed over the attacked parts will destroy all of the woolly aphis, which is, in fact, a woolly louse. If you have no kerosene emulsion, a cloth moistened in crude petroleum oil or even in kerosene oil and the woolly insects wiped off with this without touching more of the bark than necessary, will destroy them. Examine the roots of the tree to see if there is any woolly aphis there. If so, they should be treated in the same manner. Kerosene oil in its full strength applied to the bark of trees, in quantities, would injure the bark.—Editor.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower from Nebraska states that his young pear trees blossom every year but do not set fruit. He asks for the cause and a remedy. Reply—Young trees growing vigorously in rich soil sometimes fail to set fruit. Cut back the new growth each season severely and twist a wire around one or more branches tightly in the spring and leave it there to cut the bark and watch the result of those branches. Plant other varieties of pears near these barren trees. There are some varieties of pears that do not fertilize their own blossoms but require the blossoms of other varieties near by for that purpose. —Editor.

Have You Heard of It.

Have you heard that Green's Nursery Company have issued an illustrated catalogue of miscellaneous farmers and fruit grower's tools and implements? There are pages in this catalogue devoted to budding, pruning and pocket knives, to saws, pruning shears, spray pumps of many kinds, spray nozzles, spray mixtures, and everything desirable for the orchardist as well as the gardener and farmer. There are several pages devoted to garden drills, cultivators, hand cultivators, seeders, two horse cultivators, garden plows, field plows, horse hoes, harrows, also pages devoted to shovels, spades, weeder, garden trowels, horse muzzles, wheelbarrows, grapevine holders, plant setters, field and garden rollers, lawn mowers, berry baskets, peach baskets, barrel trucks. This catalogue is well illustrated showing implements for making cider, for evaporating fruit, for paring and slicing apples and other fruits. There are pages with illustrations of green bone cutters for poultry, also mills for grinding corn for poultry and farm animals, stock food cookers, corn shellers, platform scales of all kinds. There are also in this catalogue illustrations and descriptions of household articles such as meat choppers, cherry stoners, raisin seeders, fruit barrel presses, potato chippers and potato parers, also savings banks, music boxes, safety razors, \$4.00 cameras, and coffee mills. There are also offered prepared paints for carriages and houses, scroll saws, sewing machines, adjustable wagon wrenches, new styles of scrap books, magazine binders, nut crackers, barometers, compasses, watches, also violins, mandolins, guitars, banjos and other musical instruments, including the Victor talking machine and roller organ. See our illustrations of double-barreled hammerless gun for \$25.00 of superior make or with hammers for \$21.00.

This interesting catalogue sent free to all who apply. Address Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Were it not that I have bad dreams.—Hamlet.

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SINGLE COMB Brown and Buff and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Eggs 15; 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland, Otsego Co., New York.

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Listen to Professor Bailey.

In his talk or paper on "Tillage of Orchards" Prof. L. H. Bailey took safe and common-sense middle ground, and his remarks were especially interesting in view of the recent discussions of extremes in the agricultural press. The modern clean tillage movement, he said, originated in the east about ten years ago. It has been of incalculable advantage by giving us new ideas and vitalizing fruit growing. Possibly the idea has been over-exploited. Tillage means stirring the land for the land's sake, not merely for the purpose of preparing a seed bed or of killing weeds. We till to make the land more productive, and this in three ways, viz., (1) to make plant food more available, (2) to preserve moisture, (3) to prevent injury from insects and diseases. If we can accomplish these things better by other means, these other means should be adopted. The best for one man is not always the best for another. Tillage is a method, not an aim. Cover-cropping is a part of clean tillage. Vegetable matter must be put into the soil; tillage is most useful in saving moisture. For California orchards moisture is the great need. In Normandy and some other places orchards are not tilled, because conditions are wholly different. The objections to clean tillage are as follows: It imposes labor. In some cases it lessens the quality of the fruit in aroma, color, and flavor, but in that case something must be wrong with the clean tillage, as in other cases fruit is ordinarily improved by it. On hillsides it also produces or permits washes. The objections to sod are as follows: It wastes moisture, induces surface root growth, shields insects and diseases, tempts the grower to remove a crop of hay, and, finally, it results in shiftless methods generally. There is, however, a com-

promise between the extremes. Under the Hitchings or sod system the land is kept rich by the use of fertilizers. Mr. Hitchings has the reputation of having the richest sod to be found anywhere. His results justify his methods. Another compromise is the mulching system, practised years ago by Prof. Bailey's father, who mulched heavily with straw, keeping the soil loose and friable, and obtaining good results. The farmer must consult conditions and adopt the system which gives the most satisfactory results. Prof. Bailey is undoubtedly correct when he says that in the average orchard of New York state moisture is one of the first needs, and therefore he believes in clean tillage, with cover-crops and the use of fertilizers. He is also correct when he advises the orchardist to grow fruit and nothing else in his orchard.

The Apple.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. B. Griffith.

The popular opinion that apples have run out, ought not to be entertained by any farmer for a moment. What is there in the nature of the apple, or our soil or climate that should cause it to fail? It is not, like the peach and the quince, a half hardy tree, therefore liable to be winter-killed. It has its enemies, but they can be destroyed without destroying the vitality or character of the tree. There are some varieties that deteriorate, but others take their places. There are partial failures some years, and people begin to prophesy evil and only evil to the apple crop. But there will come bearing years again, if we only have faith and patience, with the addition of good care and culture to our orchards.

Don't hesitate, either, to plant new trees. Every farmer owes it to himself and to his children to set out at least one orchard in his lifetime. How else is the number of apple trees on his farm to be kept good? Go to a nursery, the owner of which you know to be a reliable man, make a selection, during the winter if ground is bare, and have them carefully dug in spring and set out in some lot that has been under cultivation for the past year or two.

Never plant deeper than the tree stood in the nursery row. Never omit applying a mulch to young trees if there is the slightest danger of drought. Never forget that low, stout (not stunted) trees are preferable to tall, slender ones.

Never forget that a hardy, vigorous, productive variety, of medium quality, is infinitely more desirable than a feeble growing, shy-bearing variety of much better quality.

Never fail to have a succession of apples for home use. For this purpose a few trees each of a somewhat larger list of varieties may be selected.

Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Further more, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable.

This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethine, of the brain and spinal cord, and is, therefore, valuable as a medicine.

It is perhaps for the same reason rudely understood that old Scandinavian traditions represented the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits whose livers are sluggish in action, these acids serve to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions. When you bake an apple for an invalid be sure and have it look brown and juicy, and without that lop-sided appearance that is often seen, when it is burst open on one side, and burnt to a cinder on the other.

Split Hickory Buggies.

The Split Hickory line of vehicles is sold only direct to the user at the wholesale price, not being on sale at any store, nor is it handled by any jobber or dealer. The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, sole makers of Split Hickory vehicles, offer to sell their jobs on thirty days' free trial. This offer is bona fide and certainly very liberal. A postal card or letter addressed to them at Cincinnati will secure their valuable new catalogue, containing all the latest things on four wheels, for people who like stylish, long-wearing and well-built buggies and vehicles. Send for it before you forget it.

There is no money made in simply keeping up animal life. It is the food that is fed over and above a maintenance ration that gives the profit.

The Old Apple Tree.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. B. W. Mabey.

Of the trees that grew by the old home stead door,
Each had its own story to tell,
But never among them was one I loved more
Than the old apple tree by the well.

From the bough where the oriole's nest hung low
Swung her brood in a dreamy spell,
As the wind gently swayed them, now fast,
In the old apple tree by the well.

How often I've watched, through its branches, the moon
And the shadows that over me fell,
In a silvery splendor she sailed all too soon,
O'er the old apple tree by the well.

The birch, elm and maple, the oak, brave and tall,
Their praises the poets may tell,
Though scarred, seamed and ugly, I loved best of all
The old apple tree by the well.

Half a Dozen Pears.

The late Joseph Meehan once gave in Meehan's Monthly what he considered the best half dozen pears as follows:

At this season of the year, when planting is being vigorously proceeded with, I am often asked to recommend a few pears for family use. I have no hesitation in naming a half dozen which would be my choice were I about to set that number for myself. Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Seckel, Howell, Sheldon, Lawrence. They are listed in about the order I find them to ripen.

The Clapp's Favorite is the largest and most satisfactory of all the early pears. It bears regularly and abundantly. It needs gathering the first week in August with me, and to be kept inside in a drawer for a week or so, when it is splendid eating. If left on the tree later to ripen it rots at the core. Bartlett comes next, then Seckel. Seckel makes one wait a long while for its fruiting to commence, but its excellence of fruit compensates for it. The value of the Howell is underestimated. It does not set its fruit well when very young, but it entirely loses this feature when it gets of fair size, and in time becomes a prolific and regular bearer. Its large waxy yellow fruit is of excellent flavor. It ripens with me in the first half of October.

Sheldon, a rather flat, russety looking fruit, does not impress one by its appearance. No one would be prepared for the juicy, sweet fruit it is when fully ripe. Its time of ripening is toward the close of October. Lawrence is a standard sort of great reliability. The fruit is of fair size, lemon yellow, juicy, and sweet. It is gathered in early November, not always quite ripe then, but because of freezing weather approaching. It keeps till about Christmas.

Montana has a Milk river—but it is mostly water.

Many a man's settled opinions are set-tled by his wife.

Bores rob the busy man of both time and patience.

Fruits of modern philosophy seem to be electric current.

All well-groomed men do not possess horse sense.

Men laugh at feminine folly, but it fools them just the same.

The average man can see where fame makes some mighty poor selections.

Figures may not lie, but statisticians occasionally get their dates mixed.

Wealth is something that enables a millionaire to stand up in meeting and say it is no disgrace to be poor.—Chicago "News."

Here are a few names taken from the rolls of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations in Indian Territory as made up by the Dawes commission: Excellent Love, Uple Bogle, Cora Tuggle, Indian Territory Spears, Chick and Chock (twins), Okla and Homa (twins), Evil Kiel, Smile Hancock, Hate Fobb, Mealey Tecumseh, Hilly Wolf, Lying Hampton, Sweet Magnolia Brown, Sweetann Cole, Selly Brate Smith (born July 4th), Pleas Jonathan Keith, Epluribus Guest, Fancy Nira Brown, Nervus Jackson, Always Billy, Dethadue Watts, Dicy Jiggets, June Love.

Life outweighs all things if love lies within it.—Goethe.

When passion is on the throne reason is out of doors.—M. Henry.

Rashness is the faithful but unhappy parent of misfortune.—Fuller.

He that swells in prosperity will be sure to shrink in adversity.—Cotton.

Poverty is the test of civility and the touchstone of friendship.—Hazlitt.

"The heart of Mother Earth now stirs apace
With fresh awakening from winter's sleep;
Soft melody of love and gentlest zephyrs
Sweep through budding woods and o'er meadows creep."

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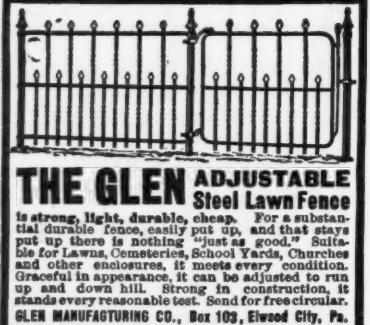
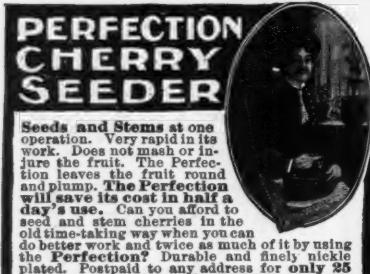
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assist the stomach to digest food. That is their mission. They do this by setting things right in the stomach.

STRAUW, TEX., Feb. 10, 1901.

MR. JOHN MORROW, Springfield, O.

Dear Sir—Please find \$2.00 for which mail me three boxes of the Stomach Tablets; these I order for friends. I have taken about two boxes and they cured me of stomach trouble. Many of my friends have tried them and say they are the best they have ever tried. I could not sleep on my left side for many years but I can lie down now and sleep any way I happen to lie down.

Yours truly, E. L. RAMSEY.

They create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach. Write and free package will be sent by return mail. JOHN MORROW, Chemist, 110 Forest Avenue, Springfield, O.